



## ME NEWS

## 500 jobs to go as first big plant private steel sector announces closure after £2m loss

Arthur Osman

140 workers of the 140-year-old Patent Shaft steelworks at Wednesbury, West Midlands, part of the Laird group, learnt yesterday that it was losing because it was not viable.

The past year it had lost

£2m and there were

signs of improvement, it was

stated.

The company gave 17 weeks'

notice of closure and the

workforce had been warned

of a period of many months

it was making losses which

had led to closure.

The company official said:

"the steel strike has obviously

helped the company but

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linking on the decision."

The company, one of the re-

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the private sector, has been

stuck throughout the nine-

week dispute by its own work-

ers.

About 85 per cent of the

company's output was steel

for, for which there had been

substantial surplus of manu-

facturing capacity since 1945 in

Britain and the rest of the

world.

Importers could buy plate at

prices below the home list

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## National authorities at loggerhead to secure transplants

John Roper, chairman of the National Services Hospital Management Committee in Leicester, said: "Mr. Michael, the coroner, is in agreement with the Leicester coroner that the heart contravenes the law. He wants the removal of the heart of Carol Morris, who died in an accident.

The district coroner is responsible for the Royal Infirmary, where a girl aged 16 had her heart removed for a transplant. The patient at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, is undergoing his procedure, awaiting his written consent to the removal of the heart before the operation is moved.

Mr. Charman said he removed consent for removal of organs but said the heart was not removed. In his opinion, it should have been removed.

When Mr. T. English, leader of the Leicester team at Papworth Hospital, accepted procedure at the place, an official of the Leicester Royal Infirmary said yesterday that he had been told that organs other than the donor's kidneys had not been discussed.

Mr. John T. English, Coroner's Service, said the issue should not affect the supply of donor organs. A coroner or his deputy is available for 24 hours a day to decide on removal of an organ from a donor.

"But if transplant teams do not follow procedure laid down by the public will not be served, that is everything is important," he said.

The matter was a matter of confidence and trust. Things went wrong because of the public and doctors and the public, and the situation would be better.

Mr. Charman, a lawyer, said yesterday that his transplant operations were based on moral and ethical grounds. He was also very uncertain about their benefits. Such organs were still in their infant stage and a question mark over their effectiveness, and they were very expensive.

## Proposals to reduce nuclear

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Editor

A two-class framework of nuclear power development in various countries will improve better utilization of plutonium and plutonium reserves and would help to minimize the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons, Dr. Walter Walker, FRS, deputy chairman of the United Kingdom Energy Authority, said last night.

Speaking at the Royal Institution in London, Dr. Walker urged that countries in Europe and advanced nuclear programmes should concentrate on thermal ("conventional") reactors.

If the latter countries are able to sell spent fuel rods with fast reactors for reprocessing into plutonium, Dr. Walker said, they could benefit from fast reactors without possessing them.

That would concentrate the interest of those countries in plutonium technology, Dr. Walker said, to minimize the risk of weapons proliferating.

It would be longer be in the interest of those countries to develop one plutonium technology.

Mr. Walker emphasized that, as now, advocating a greater share in spent fuel rods.

Plutonium proliferation was a greater risk than a technical risk. If governments determined to obtain plutonium, there were cheaper ways of doing it through a civil programme; and making plutonium (uranium-233) more easily be used.

## Solicitor is jailed and fined £10,000

Our Correspondent  
John Baker, aged 51, a solicitor, was fined £2,000 and £10,000 by Mr. Justice W. C. Watkins, VC, at Crown Court yesterday, presiding. The Law Society, of which Mr. Baker, a bachelor, belonged to seven societies, claimed sums from the Law Society on various dates between March and December, and to one charge of failing to pay £10,000.

Lawrence Griffiths, his solicitor, said that the solicitor could claim for £10,000.

## Footballer says he lost £10,000 in company

From Our Correspondent  
Birmingham

Mr. Malcolm Allison, aged 14, manager of Manchester United, recovered consciousness after a riding accident last night and is making "good" time round at Manchester Infirmary after a visit to his brother David, 25, who is a footballer in Hong Kong.

Over refugee  
law council announced that it will appeal a High Court decision that it has to house Indian refugees and has arrived homeless in its area.

## Quieter life for friend of 750,000 monkeys

By Frances Gibb  
Mr. Neville Whittaker was bathing a 10-ft python one day when it turned and sank its teeth into the back of his hand. The bite put him into hospital, but his first thought was for the snake. "My main worry" he recalls, "was how to unhook its teeth without harming it in any way."

Luckily such incidents have been rare in the nearly 30 years that Mr. Whittaker has run the RSPCA animal hostel at Heathrow Airport. But it reveals the sentiment that earned him the job in the first place, in 1952.

He retires this month, aged 62, from work in which he has seen as many as 750,000 monkeys, to take just one species, and he recalls that his passion for animals started with donkey rides on Blackpool beach.

Cleaning brass handles at Blackpool Tower Zoo led him to looking after the animals there. Then, rejected for a job with the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals because "he did not have the qualifications" he joined a circus.

It was a fight among circus dogs that took him to his last job, a switch that he says is like an alcoholic suddenly joining the Temperance League. The conditions of the animals began to depress him and he applied for work with the RSPCA after being impressed by the treatment it gave an injured circus dog.

The practice of coroners in giving consent to the removal of organs varies but is largely dependent upon relationships built up with doctors concerned. Sometimes permission is given on the telephone in the knowledge that signed documents will be delivered.

Guidance sent to all coroners from the Home Office recognized that the coroner's discretion to give or refuse consent appeared to be absolute, but hoped that they would not place obstacles in the way of doctors or the moral or ethical decisions.

The guidance points out the need to remove donor organs as soon as possible after the death of a donor—in the case of kidneys, within half an hour.

North West Thames regional health authority is to consider drawing up a regional policy on heart transplant operations largely because of the expense involved. A heart transplant costs between £17,000 and £20,000. Advice will be given from doctors.

## More curbs on dairy profits urged

By Hugh Clayton  
Agricultural Correspondent

Tighter government controls on dairy profits were advocated yesterday in a report prepared for the Government by independent accountants.

But the report, of which only 26 copies are to be distributed, does not call for abolition of the much-criticized secret formula by which dairy profits on bottled milk are negotiated between traders and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Consumers' Association reported the report should be made available to the public. "If the secret is to be maintained then the reason for doing so should be made public."

The ministry said the report was too expensive to publish, even for those willing to pay the cost of printing extra copies. Reporters were invited yesterday to make appointments to read the single copy held by the ministry press office in London. An offer by *The Times* to buy a copy was declined.

An official explained later that the report had been commissioned by Mr. Peter Walker, the minister for discussion with the milk industry. Mr. Walker said he would meet industry organizations to discuss the recommendations soon.

The main curb proposed was that dairy costs should be based on those of the most efficient companies instead of the reasonably efficient at present. The report was welcomed by farmers, who feel that the secret formula has given dairies more than a fair share of the profit allowed by the Government on bottled milk.

Mr. Philip Crammer, secretary to the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, said the board did not like to be mean about such matters, but it would be impossible to programme practical examinations with individual examiners late entries were accepted. It



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Mr. Neville Whittaker with some of his animal friends at RSPCA headquarters at Horsham yesterday.

## Molyneaux warning of 'Ulster assault'

From Christopher Thomas  
Belfast

Mr. James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, yesterday set the scene for concerted resistance to what he suggested would be a "fresh intense assault" on the position of Northern Ireland within the United Kingdom in the coming months.

He did so as the Stormont constitutional conference edged its way to item seven of a 14-point agenda entitled simply "role of committees". The Official Unionists are boycotting the talks.

But the main attention was

terday focused on Mr. Molyneaux's tough comments, which came on the eve of an important speech today by the Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists. Mr. Molyneaux told party supporters that the assault on Ulster's status within the United Kingdom would be spearheaded by Mr. Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, and Mr. John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the main voice of Roman Catholic moderates in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey had already indicated his plan to instruct

Irish embassy staff around the world to enlist the support of foreign governments for a "Falkland" policy on Northern Ireland.

West Belfast shooting: A man walking along a West Belfast street with a Provisional Sinn Fein official was shot dead yesterday. Three men were arrested soon afterwards.

Mr. Brendan McLoughlin, aged 35, married with three children, was walking with Mr. Joe Austin, a press spokesman for Sinn Fein, when he was shot. It is possible that Mr. Austin was the intended victim.

Mr. Alan White, representing the trust, told the inquest yesterday that neither of the applicants, British Nuclear Fuels and the North-West Water Authority, had powers to carry out its proposals without the consent of the National Trust.

The trust, he said, would not agree with or follow the instructions of the Secretary of State if his decisions were in favour of any of the applications before the inquiry.

Mr. Denis Kounlos, the inspector, said he was surprised that the trust had announced its feelings so late in the hearing.

Officers are making house-to-house inquiries in the area. The cottages are down a mile-long narrow track and to know of any of their existence would require intimate local knowledge.

The two attacks bring to 24 the number of incidents since the fire-raising campaign began in December.

Dr. Wells blamed a "lunatic fringe" of Welsh extremists for the incidents.

"We have had nothing but friendliness since we bought the cottage four years ago. We bought it because we knew it was too remote from any modern place of employment to be of practical use to a local person. I intend to retire there."

"My wife is partly Welsh and spent her schooldays in Dolgellau. These people are indiscriminate and do not know factors such as that."

Parents whose children are due to take public examinations this summer would be well to check their applications for late entries. The Oxford and Cambridge GCE board said its closing date for applications was March 1, but that it would accept entries up to April 25 without charge, and would thereafter accept entries up to the day of the examination itself on payment of £10.

The City and Guilds board, whose examinations often include a substantial practical element, said it would charge an additional £6 fee for entries received between the normal closing date of March 7 and March 21, but after that nothing could be done.

The Associated Examining Board said it would normally accept late entries for oral examinations after March 1 unless the local examination centre already had another candidate in the same subject. It refused all late entries in geology and music, but exceptions could be made in cases, say, of applications lost in the post.

Late entries in other subjects will be accepted by the AEB, up to and including the day of the examination, on payment of a £5 fee for entries up to three weeks late, and £15 thereafter.

## Policeman who invented an interview jailed

From Our Correspondent  
Maidstone

Donald Peter Bennett, aged 26, a Kent police constable, of Forest Road, Paddock Wood, said at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday to have invented an interview with a motorist who was involved in a minor accident at Rainham in 1978, was jailed for nine months. He pleaded guilty to attempting to pervert the course of justice by submitting a false summons report to superior officers.

The court was told that when questioned about it Mr. Bennett said he tried to interview the motorist several times but failed to find him at home. He invented the interview because he did not want to be criticized for getting behind with his paper work.

Mr. Bennett had been suspended from duty since last October and the court was told that it was more or less inevitable that his police career was finished.

Earlier yesterday two of the 13 charges detailed by Dr. Stringer, aged 51, of Wheatmore Rise, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, were dropped by the prosecution. The trial continues next Monday.

under the Trade Descriptions Act over the solar heating system marketed by Sunwarm Ltd., a company of which he and Mr. Lorimer were directors. Mr. Lorimer said he attended exhibitions where the company showed its products for advertising purposes.

Mr. Lorimer, of Rington Bank, Birstall, near Leeds, was giving evidence in the trial of Dr. Edward Stringer, scientific director of Birmingham Observatory, who faces charges

## Scottish devolution rally may lead to revival—or burial

## Nationalist slide after referendum

From Ronald Faux

Edinburgh  
One year exactly after the Scottish referendum, the first significant protest about the collapse of devolution and the Scottish assembly is being made today.

The amount of serious attention attracted by a rally in Edinburgh, organized by the newly-formed Campaign for a Scottish Assembly, or how much bitter nostalgia is stirred by the "symbolic protest" march through the city organized by the Scottish National Party, will indicate the strength remaining in the campaign to win greater autonomy for Scotland.

Since the referendum, devolution has slumped into a trough of indifference, founded on Parliament's 40 per cent rule, the protest might have been expected to become deafening. But the devolution bandwagon, from rolling farther down the road to independence, appeared to lose its wheels.

With the exception of some muted protests, it is only now that serious attempts are being made either to revive the arguments or to put up a decent tombstone on the last assembly campaign.

Now the Nationalists are stirring again. Membership is claimed to be increasing, and

the arguments about what the 'another North Sea oil campaign' is planned. The Nationalists believe oil will become more relevant as the Government becomes more popular.

They say that public spending cuts in an economy which relies heavily on public sector employment will not be tolerated.

Meanwhile, the nearest thing to a Scottish assembly, the Scottish Select Committee, has a Tory majority but Mr. Donald Dewar, a Labour MP, chairman, the Conservative thought the government's Bill was flawed, and they opposed it.

The rate of unemployment was the worst since 1939. The rate of emigration was rising. Housing in Scotland remained appealing, and oil brought prosperity to the North-east, but did little to the centre and west of Scotland, where help was most needed.

"Scotland", he said, "is being hammered".

## Trust refuses to cede lakeside land

From Our Correspondent  
Whitehaven

Plans to raise the levels of two of the Lake District's most picturesque stretches of water were dealt a blow yesterday.

The National Trust announced at Whitehaven that it is not prepared to give up its land in question at Ennerdale and Wast Water, and that it will oppose any compulsory purchase order.

The statement was made on the twenty-eighth day of the inquiry, which last night was adjourned for two weeks.

Mr. Alan White, representing the trust, told the inquest yesterday that neither of the applicants, British Nuclear

Fuels and the North-West Water Authority, had powers to carry out its proposals without the consent of the National Trust.

The trust, he said, would not agree with or follow the instructions of the Secretary of State if his decisions were in favour of any of the applications before the inquiry.

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Mr. Denis Kounlos, the inspector, said he was surprised that the trust had announced its feelings so late in the hearing.

Speakers will include:

Holger Hansen, General Manager, East Asiatic Co.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.B.E., M.P.

Stanley Lubman, a leading U.S. lawyer specialising in Chinese law and foreign trade.

Lord Nelson of Stafford, Chairman, GEC Ltd. and President, Sino-British Trade Council

Cecil Parkinson, M.P., Minister for Trade

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## WEST EUROPE

## Giscard visit reflects French concern for stability in Gulf

From Ian Murray

Paris, Feb 29. President Giscard d'Estaing leaves Paris tomorrow morning for the longest official foreign journey he has undertaken since he came to power. During his 10-day trip he will visit six countries, including five Gulf states and Jordan.

This afternoon the president's office announced that he would be extending his trip by one day to include a meeting with King Khalid and Prince Fahd in Saudi Arabia. A planned visit by M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, to Saudi Arabia earlier this month had to be cancelled because of King Khalid's illness.

The length and timing of the visit should now impress France regarding its desire to have good relations in the area so that Iran can no longer be looked to as the policeman of the Gulf. In the course of his meetings in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Emirates, he will be underlining the French view that these small states must avoid falling under the influence of any power block in the interests of world peace.

France is already one of the largest arms suppliers to the

### 'No return to past' in Portugal

Lisbon, Feb 29.—The Portuguese government today defended its plans to allow the first private banks and insurance companies to open in the country since the 1975 nationalizations, and said it did not mean a return to the past.

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Minister without Portfolio, told Parliament that the scheme to open key sectors of the economy to private investment was the only healthy way of creating employment.

He said there was no question of denationalizing firms brought under state control at the height of Communist influence in Portugal in 1975, but that the running of some firms in the public sector might be put into private hands.

In addition to banks and insurance, Senhor Balsemão indicated that the government would also allow private investment in fertilizers and cement. The government would retain its monopoly over petrochemicals, oil refineries, steel, armaments and utilities.

The opening of some sectors to private investment can never lead to the reconstitution of the feared monopolist groups, the minister said, referring to the handful of industrial giants which controlled the economy before nationalization.

Senhor Balsemão said Portugal's determination to join the EEC made it essential that the law forbidding private investment in certain sectors should be revised. The right of foreign companies to establish in member countries of the community was discussed here today with Signor Lorenzo Natali, a vice-president of the EEC Commission.

Parliament, in which the new right-wing ruling coalition has a six-seat majority, is expected to approve next week plans redefining the limits between the private and public sectors. The Communist and Socialist opposition is objecting to them.

—Reuter.

### Executive shot by Red Brigades

Genoa, Feb 29.—An executive of Italcanteri, Italy's state shipbuilding company, was wounded in the left leg by two bullets today. The Red Brigades claimed responsibility.

Police said two gunmen stopped Signor Roberto Della Rocca, aged 33, who is in charge of Italcanteri's staff department, in a street near his home and fired seven shots at him.—Reuter.

## Union protest grows after seventh suicide

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Feb 29. One of the teachers seems to have fallen victim of the French system of appointments. She was ten years old when her relief teacher without ever obtaining a permanent post. Her suicide note said: "It is teaching which has killed me."

Each year she had to move from school to school and had not always been allowed to teach in her preferred subjects. Just before she took her life she had been filling in at two schools 30 miles apart.

The death of the three post office employees is, however, perhaps the most symptomatic of the frustration of these workers. During the past three months, according to the main union covering the service, 15 young people have tried to kill themselves.

The unions, which include two teachers, three policemen and one transport inspector, the trade unions and the transport inspector, the trade unions have sought meetings with the authorities to argue the case that the employees killed themselves because of their working conditions.

In the three cases involving post office workers, the trade unions have denounced the monotonous and the repetitiveness of the jobs involved, especially given the fact that many employees come from the provinces because this is the only type of work they can find.

## OVERSEAS

## UN panel may see US hostages in two days

Tehran, Feb 29.—The United Nations commission investigating Iran's grievances against the former Shah confidently expects to see the hostages held at the United States embassy here within the next 48 hours, it was reported tonight.

The President will be assuring his hosts that France will always be ready to supply them with arms they may still feel they need to protect their security and safeguard the oil routes out of the Gulf.

Apart from arms dealers, exchanges between France and the Arab countries on both economic and cultural levels will be discussed, with oil supplies a major topic. The presence of Andre Giraud, the Industry Minister, M Jean Francois Dauzat, the External Trade Minister, and M Jean Philippe Laval, the Culture and Communications Minister, in the President's party indicate the sort of areas certain to be under discussion.

The fourth minister travelling with the party is M Jean Francois Poncelet, the Foreign Minister. It has been suggested that he will be involved, particularly during the Jordan stage of the visit, in presenting a European peace plan for the Israel-Arab conflict, a plan drawn up on French initiative.

The length and timing of the visit should now impress France regarding its desire to have good relations in the area so that Iran can no longer be looked to as the policeman of the Gulf. In the course of his meetings in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Emirates, he will be underlining the French view that these small states must avoid falling under the influence of any power block in the interests of world peace.

France is already one of the largest arms suppliers to the

students, having sold about 3,000m francs (about £318m) worth of arms to the countries being visited in the last five years, including fighters, aircrafts, a whole range of missiles and tanks.

The President will be assuring his hosts that France will always be ready to supply them with arms they may still feel they need to protect their security and safeguard the oil routes out of the Gulf.

The students, having agreed the commission will see the hostages in a few hours this visit will take place, but I cannot tell you the exact time, maybe in four hours, maybe in 20 hours".

The students declined to comment on the statement. Until yesterday they had ruled out a meeting between the commission and the hostages, saying such a meeting had nothing to do with the panel's task of investigating the former Shah's alleged crimes.

But yesterday, after an announcement by Mr Saad Ghotbden, the Foreign Minister, that the commission would see the hostages, the students said the situation would require a new decision by them.

The members of the commission spent the morning working at their hotel. One was out of the country.

Sources said that the students' reluctance to allow a meeting with the captives had been softened by the panel's unequivocal stance on human rights violations under the Shah's regime. But the sources cautioned against any suggestion that the visit might bring about the release of any of the hostages.

The correspondent for ANP, the Dutch news agency, in Paramaribo quoted Lieutenant Michel Rey, member of the commission, as saying that elections called by Mr Aron for March 27 would almost certainly not be held.

He said the council did not intend to compel people to stay at all the assembly areas because it was felt that the high concentration of voters would make polling relatively rapid. So it proved here. The process was completed in good time for lunch.

Captain Greg Pike of the Australian Army, the Commonwealth Monitoring Group commander, told the commission that there were 2,777 guerrillas in the camp today, supervised by 34 Australian soldiers and three British Royal Engineers. A minority was under 18 and some others did not qualify to vote here.

More than 150,000 Surinamese are estimated to be living in the Netherlands, and last year about 1,000 people a month left Surinam, including a considerable number of management personnel.

The National Military Council is composed of Lieutenant van Rey and seven sergeants. Mr Eddy Bruma, a former Economic Minister is likely to lead the civilian arm of the Government which probably will not be set up until next week.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

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## OVERSEAS

Report on riots is frankest, most soul searching official document ever produced in South Africa

# Soweto situation as explosive as in 1976, judge says

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, Feb. 29

In a single sentence a South African judge today issued a damning indictment of the dreadful hurt that apartheid can cause. Mr Justice Petrus Cillie, declared: "There is actually no way of accurately gauging race relations in the country." With that, his long-awaited report on the riots which broke out in Soweto, Johannesburg's black ghetto, in June, 1976, ended with a thud in Parliament in Cape Town.

Judge Cillie, the judge-president of the Transvaal, was appointed to hold a one-man commission of inquiry into the causes and effects of the 1976 riots which broke out eight days after police fired on demonstrating schoolchildren in Soweto.

His report covers a period of eight months from February 28, 1977. By then at least 575 people were dead, 3,907 had been injured, and incalculable damage caused to Government and private property throughout the country.

## Blacks' bitterness and frustration

The long delay in producing the report has come in for frequent questioning by the Opposition and has never been explained satisfactorily. The judge completed hearings in July, 1977, after recording more than 10,000 pages of evidence given by 553 witnesses.

Nevertheless, the report tabled in Parliament today by Mr Alwyn Shabbusch, the Minister of the Interior, must be considered the frankest and most soul-searching document ever officially produced in South Africa.

Although Judge Cillie was not asked to make any recommendations he has in his court-mitigation that the situation in Soweto now is potentially as explosive as it was four years ago. He found that although children were mainly in the front-line of the riots, adults were instigators in almost every case.

"It was found that there was a marked deterioration in race relations, especially in urban areas of the attitude of black youths to whites. The attitude of black adults, if unchanged in any way at all, would again return to what it was before the riots," the report states.

However, the judge notes that the attitude of whites towards blacks has become more accommodating.

The root causes of the 1976 violence were bitterness and frustration among blacks about the use of Afrikaans as a

medium of education in black secondary schools and the failure of both the education authorities and the police to heed the danger signals.

But there are no guilty men named in the Report. Mr Michael Botha, then Minister of Bantu Education and Development, a department which with the unfortunate acronym BAPD has been restructured as the Department of Community Development, has retired from public life.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the former Minister of Police, is now president of the Senate and outside the scope of parliamentary criticism because he cannot answer back and Mr Marie Mulder, who was chairman of the West Rand Administration Board which controlled the lives of two million odd blacks in Soweto and other townships, has stepped down from office.

Mr Mulder is remembered as the man who said one month before the Soweto explosion: "The people of Soweto are perfectly content, perfectly happy—there is no danger of a blow-up at all."

Judge Cillie reports that during the first two weeks of Soweto pupils were already in open rebellion against the use of Afrikaans in their schools. Thousands were boycotting classes.

The mass march on June 16 was meticulously planned and organized by the action committee of the Soweto Students' Representative Council—one of 18 Black Consciousness movements later banned by Mr Kruger. Thousands of pamphlets were distributed to advertise a mass meeting three days before the judge, remained ignorant of the brewing unrest even though the meeting was held "virtually within a stone's throw of a police station."

The march itself, when it took place, was illegal because permission to stage it had not been sought from the West Rand Administration Board.

The target was the Orlando West high school. It was the duty of the police, says the judge, to halt it and the immediate task fell on a squad of 40 black policemen and eight whites commanded by Colonel J. A. Kleingeld.

Outside the school the battle lines were drawn up 100 yards apart. Colonel Kleingeld shouted to the students to disperse. Their answer was a hail of stones. The police replied with a number of teargas canisters but only one exploded. The students hurled them back.

Judge Cillie reports: "Instead of subduing the youths, this ineffectual and clumsy



Soweto, June 16, 1976

attack only made them more determined."

Colonel Kleingeld called for reinforcements but they failed to turn up and he realized he and his men would have to fight their way out. Up to that point the police had not fired a shot.

The police broke through the ring of stones with a bayonet charge. One officer was injured by several policemen who were badly clubbed and two police dogs were clubbed to death.

Colonel Kleingeld says he fired, fired the first shot. He fired three shots over the heads of the crowd and at the demonstrators' feet followed by a burst of teargas.

Then, says the report, several policemen opened fire without orders. The first to do so, according to the judge, was Hassings Ntshlava, aged 17, shot dead by Sergeant M. J. Hartings as he charged him with a brick and a club.

## Demonstrators went on rampage

After that the demonstrators went on a rampage. Dr Melville Edelsstein, a white social welfare worker, was beaten to death by a mob armed with poles and crowbars. His briefcase, lying beside his body in a dusty Soweto street, was a copy of his widely acclaimed book *What Do Young Africans Think?*

Three years earlier, in a survey, he had warned of rising black antagonism among Soweto's senior pupils which he described as an "ominous danger signal for South Africa and for the National Government."

By nightfall at least 11 people had been killed and scores injured. The pall of mid-winter smog that covers Soweto was pierced by the light of flames from plundered and looted Ad-

ministration Board offices, and black-owned drink stores, clinics, banks, service stations, shops, schools, and dozens of vehicles.

Judge Cillie says that vagrants, criminals and vandals joined in the rampage. At the height of the ensuing chaos and disorder more adults than children were involved.

The police killed 208 of them blacks from police action. In the Western Cape province 117 people were killed. Police action claiming the lives of 54 blacks, 53 Coloureds and one Indian.

Out of the total of 575 people killed, 134 were agents under 18. Damage to property owned by the Bantu administration was put at 29.7m rands (£16.5m). Private property losses were "virtually impossible to determine" but evidence to the commission put it at more than 10m rands (£5.5m).

## Police never fired indiscriminately

The police, says the judge, did exceptionally well. It was never police policy to shoot indiscriminately and this never happened.

It was, however, possible that a white policeman, because of his emotional state or specific circumstances, "overreacted to the mark". But there was nothing in the evidence to warrant a finding of willful and inadmissible assault by members of the police force, the report states.

The Coloureds then turned and white and examined faces of the black man's struggle. He did not warn the black community to remove his grievance and gain rights through joint struggle."

Collating the grim statistics of dead and injured was a difficult task, the judge says. "There were cases where people were reported dead and later found to be alive. Some people on the lists died of natural causes and others committed suicide. It is impossible to be 100 per cent sure."

It is clear the officials' actions did not contribute in any

way to preventing or retarding the riots," the judge states. But the problems which appeared so great in the few weeks before the eruption of violence were solved by the minister (Mr M. C. Botha) "within a few days of June 16".

Judge Cillie notes that since then "the laws have been changed but if the commission were to discuss their efficiency it might amount to recommendations".

However, he notes that soon after the outbreak of riots changes were made about enforcing the licensing of school subjects in Afrikaans and it was made clear that under the rules of the commission the start was to be made towards free compulsory education. Black townships had been given more autonomy, there were plans to electric Soweto, sports apartheid had been relaxed and theatres opened to blacks.

The judge says he had not tried to determine if these changes were a result of the riots.

The catalyst for the disturbance was the Bantu education system and particularly the Afrikaans issue. It developed quickly into a grievance against Afrikaans in particular and whites in general. From the point of view of the commission, this was to be a compromise.

After a closure motion was carried, the amendment to leave out the word "serious" was carried by 201 votes to 145—majority, 56, and the amendment to leave out the word "substantially" was carried by 196 votes to 177—majority, three.

Mr John Corrie (Ayshire, North and East, C) the sponsor of the Bill, however, had not been prepared for there to be a compromise.

Dr Alan Gray (Windsor and Maidenhead, C) said he was one of those who had voted to see a change in the time limit and any loopholes in the existing law covered up. But the promoter of the Bill had not been sufficiently forthcoming.

If the closure motion was carried, the amendment to leave out the word "serious" was carried by 201 votes to 145—majority, 56, and the amendment to leave out the word "substantially" was carried by 196 votes to 177—majority, three.

The judge declares: "In the South African scheme of things it is necessary that communication channels between blacks and those whites concerned with the black well-being are used regularly and in the right manner.

This is no guarantee that discontent and rebellion will not occur but if these channels are not used it will be virtually impossible to avoid revolt."

A grim warning, underscored only two weeks ago by the findings of the Quayle Commission, supported by the Government and the Ciskei Homeland, to investigate whether it should opt for full independence within South Africa on the Transkei model. It said no. Professor Lawrie Schlemmer of Natal University, a member of the commission, declared in an appendix that discontent and anger among blacks was possibly higher than at the end of 1976.

He found that 72 per cent of Xhosas, who form the bulk of Ciskei citizens, living on the Ntswatshandzi and 71 per cent of Zulus, living in Soweto, were either unhappy or angry with life in general.

This was "extremely dangerous, particularly in a climate of rising expectation created by developments in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia," the professor concluded.

Leading article, page 15

# PARLIAMENT, Feb 29, 1980

## Abortion Bill beyond time limit: change made to its criteria

The third day of the report stage of the Abortion (Amendment) Bill still proved unsatisfactory and when proceedings on it adjourned just after 2.30 pm, Mr John Corrie (Ayshire, North and East, C), its sponsor, asked for it to be set aside.

A closure motion having been successful, the House embarked on the first of what would have been a series of discussions, including amendments to delete Clauses 4, 5 and 6 of the Bill. However, the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) made clear that under the rules of the House, the start was to be made towards free compulsory education. Black townships had been given more autonomy, there were plans to electric Soweto, sports apartheid had been relaxed and theatres opened to blacks.

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This was "extremely dangerous, particularly in a climate of rising expectation created by developments in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia," the professor concluded.

The House should come to a conclusion where there stands a closure motion, says Mr David Steel, the Liberal Leader (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles).

Mr Kukul Premji, a former Prime Minister and leader of the main opposition party, declared himself willing to vote for the amendment to leave out the word "substantially" in the statutory criteria.

He said he wanted to protect those who had just gone to the limit. He was thinking about a handicapped child, someone who was also about an abortion or a terrified young girl who had not come forward.

If (he said) you have an upper time limit, you must provide for exceptions.

The House should come to a conclusion where there stands a closure motion, says Mr David Steel, the Liberal Leader (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles).

Mr Douglas Hogg (Grantham, C) said he supported the Bill on second reading and he had great sympathy for those who opposed the content of the amendment. Their motives were honourable. But he could not support the Bill as it stood at present.

The attempt to redraw the statutory criteria was a grave error. There was no doubt the introduction of the word "substantially" into the statutory criteria would make it significantly more difficult for doctors to satisfy the statutory defence and to bring themselves into the exemption provisions provided by the Act.

The amendment was also necessary because it would be less willing than a doctor to perform operations of this kind. He did not wish to bring that about and he could not support the Bill because a major amendment had been made to the statutory criteria.

A major change in the statutory criteria would make it more difficult for the poorer and less sophisticated women to achieve an abortion. The 1967 Act which involved redrawing the statutory criteria would fail.

Miss Gough McDonald (Thurrock, Lab) said when the Bill was introduced, she had no objection to the amendment to accept the reduction of the upper time limit to 24 weeks, that was the only thing they were prepared to accept.

They were not prepared to accept any kind of the 1967 Act, because it gave abortion on demand. The 1967 Act might not command the support of a majority of the Commons because it had the support of the majority of the people.

After she had been speaking for three-quarters of an hour, a closure motion was carried by 186 votes to 125, adjourned.

The amendment to take away from the Secretary of State the power to lower the upper time limit was carried by 174 votes to 140 votes—majority 34.

The report stage was adjourned.

## Demands for changes in homeless Act

A girl seeking housing accommodation went to Wandsworth Council with a doctor's certificate that she was pregnant, had an abortion, and then returned to the town hall with a cushion wrapped around her. She was given a place to sleep in a quiet room.

Mr Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge, C) said that local authorities with a port of entry in their area like Hillingdon with Hounslow should not be allowed to demand a doctor's certificate under the Act or applications for housing must have a local connection.

Mr Geoffrey Fincher (Under-Secretary for Environment (Community) Affairs) said that the Government would shortly conclude a review of the working of the Act in the light of the experience of its two years in force.

The Act had just received the local authorities' and organizations' consent.

He could not respond in detail to points raised because time would not allow the outcome of the review.

Subject to any court decision, it appeared to him that if an authority were satisfied that a woman was not pregnant, they might be allowed to consider that those concerned were not homeless or were intentionally homeless.

There was evidence that many homeless were entitled to be on waiting lists or were already on them. The Act did not require local authorities to provide council accommodation in every case.

It was clear from recent figures that local authorities formed a small proportion of the total number accepted under the Act.

The Government would be looking for an answer which combined the need for a humane solution with proper effects against deliberate exploitation.

House adjourned, 3.7 pm.

## Six to contest Southend

Six candidates will contest the Southend, East, parliamentary by-election on March 13.

They are: Mr Terence Robertson, aged 31 (New Britain Party); Mr William Stevens (Labour); Mr David Evans (Liberal); Mr Martin Stevens (Hammersmith, Fulham, C) asked that the Government should take

**SPORT**  
Rugby Union

## Wales to serve dish fit for Prince

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

What's done is done, even if the fingers of fate are a sign for looking forward with hope and confidence, not back in anger, as the eyes of the rugby world are focused on Cardiff, where Wales meet Scotland this afternoon.

After that sordid affair at Twickenham a fortnight ago, Wales are bent on refurbishing their image and on playing the skilful, wide-ranging football which they are capable of. It will be a nasty surprise not to say a bitter let-down, if the good sense of all involved does not produce a palatable dish to set before a Prince. The last game, at Cardiff 17 years ago, he witnessed an Irish forward laid out by a Welsh one with a tight hook in front of the Royal Box. But all the omens suggest that this evening's encounter will be as driving as the last.

Another happy augury is that Scotland, not seeing themselves as being strong enough at the set pieces to keep the game tight, intend to run the ball, so may well do for the right-scoring country. Success for either side would keep them on course for a share in the championship—but only if England should stumble at the last hurdle when they go to battle in Murrayfield on Saturday.

Two weeks ago, at Murrayfield, Scotland, after a run of 13 internationals without a victory, snatched a dramatic win over France when scoring 10 points in the last dozen or so minutes. That timely boost for Scottish morale has been offset to some extent since the loss of three players selected for the game. They now have a second choice (a new cap) in Norrie Rowan at tight-head prop, a second choice in Keith Robertson on the right wing, and a third choice, Bryan Gossman, winning a first cap at stand-off.

Gossman, whose brother, Jim, is one of the Scottish reserves at centre, is a sound, well-balanced player and an adroit kicker. He has an excellent sidestep and tackles sturdy. A third choice will be a welcome return of Ron Wilson, who would have been the second choice if fit, and it looks as if the mid-field may lack the cutting

edge that Rutherford has given it. The recall of Gordon Dickson on the flank should bring more physical presence to his position, but the principal Scottish anxiety is whether the front five of their scrum-line are solid and exacting enough to withstand the Welsh. The front row, all of whom played in the B internationals against Ireland and France, has three caps between them. The odds are that they will have an daunting task on their hands which makes the outcome an especially important one for Scotland as well as such and many. No one doubts the quality of the Welsh backs, prompted and inspired by the spectacular, if mercurial, Irvine, to make something out of what they are offered.

Irvine, incidentally, now has one of 20 points away from a world record.

Today's teams at Cardiff

Referee: L. M. Pridoux (England)

W. R. Blyth (Swansea)	15	Full back	A. R. Irvine (Harrow, FP)
H. E. Rees (Wales)	14	Right wing	K. W. Robertson (Swindon)
D. S. Richards (Swansea)	13	Right centre	J. M. Renwick (Bath)
S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend)	12	Left centre	D. J. Johnston (Cardiff)
G. J. Williams (Aberavon)	11	Left wing	B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir)
W. G. Davies (Cardiff)	10	Stand-off	B. Gossman (Scotland)
T. D. Holmes (Cardiff)	9	Scrum half	R. J. Ladlow (Jedburgh)
C. Williams (Swansea)	1	Prop	J. N. Burnett (Harrow, FP)
A. J. Phillips (Cardiff)	2	Hooker	K. W. Lawrie (Glasgow)
G. Price (Cardiff)	3	Prop	N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir)
A. J. Martin (Aberavon)	4	Lock	A. J. Jones (Cardiff)
G. A. D. Wheed (Cardiff)	5	Lock	D. Gray (West of Scotland)
S. M. Lane (Cardiff)	6	Flanker	M. A. Bigger (London Scottish)
E. T. Butler (Pontypridd)	7	Flanker	J. R. Beattie (London Academicals)
J. C. Williams (Pontypridd)	8	Flanker	G. Dickson (Glasgow)
*Captain			

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# Saturday Review

# Looking back at Bloomsbury

by Michael Holroyd

Lytton Strachey was born on March 1, 1880, and died at the age of 51—unusually young for a Strachey. *Eminent Victorians*, published in 1918, had made him suddenly famous, and it is probably good luck off his ambition. Despite his classic life of Queen Victoria, many of his contemporaries would have given him a better chance of reaching a hundred than they would his reputation of being buoyant in this centenary year.

Strachey's reputation has always been controversial. The first publication in *The Times* in January, 1972, of his essay on Asquith (which had been written in the week *Eminent Victorians* appeared and was conceived almost as a postscript to that book) was followed by a peppering of indignant letters, like an echo of the resounding press comment of over 50 years before. If fame, as Dr Johnson suggested, is a shuttlecock that needs determined opposition from enemies to keep it in lively contention, then the political of *Eminent Victorians*, followed by the perfectly constructed romanticism of *Queen Victoria* and the experiment in melodrama of *Elizabeth and Essex*, proved a fine combination of shots to keep the rally going.

Though anyone could join in (particularly from the Syndics of Lewis/Geffers, Griggs gang), the main opposition to Strachey came from Dr Leavis with his band of Scrutiny contributors, and from a succession of university historians culminating with Hugh Trevor-Roper. Their objections centred on his inexactness of language and of fact, and on the false moral basis from which this sentimental inexactness arose. So formidably did they press home their attack in the decades following his death that his reputation appeared to have been exploded. Yet there are particular dangers in attacking an ironist, and a number of unforced errors were made of the sort we had been taught to define as Strachey-esque: that is, of setting up a caricature puppet of your adversary and, having knocked it down, declaring the adversary dead.

His defence, which for years had been modestly kept afloat by Max Beerbohm, Lord David Cecil and other men of letters, with spirited surges from a miscellany of distinguished writers from Cyril Connolly to Nigel Dennis, came to rest on an interesting revaluation by Noël Annan who, plotting the ways of Bloomsbury against the Fabians, analysed Strachey's cultural as well as his literary influence of which he concluded: "it is certainly not a historian that Strachey will continue to exist, but as a biographer".

In the history of twentieth century biography Strachey's precarious place is secure. Except for the odd example, such as Dr Piers Brendon's recent *Eminent Ecclesiastics*, academic biographers today do not follow Strachey's example, but they acknowledge the vital work he did in retrieving the art of biography from the social and sexual blight of Victorianism. In their acknowledgements, however, can often be heard a sigh: if only this essential job could have been done by someone else! Strachey, who claimed that "discretion is not the better part of biography", was in his fashion as disreputable a figure as Boswell.

Lurking in the minds of some biographers is a suspicion that the genre would have emerged more substantially from the shadow of history and been counted as a valuable part of literature (rather than of journalism) if its earlier practitioners, including Isaac Walton, John Aubrey, the gossiping Boswell and the giggling Sterne, had been more (there is no avoiding the word) eminent. Yet when left to respectable gentlemen who treated it (like a passage) as the reward for public service, biography languished for over a century in the valley of piety. It seems a paradox that it should have finally come of age under the tutelage of such an eminent critic as Robert Gittings, who accused Strachey of having replaced the pious rhetoric of the Victorians with a Bloomsbury snigger and of having betrayed some of the first principles of biography, was still obliged to conclude in his recent book *The Nature of Biography*: "After Strachey, no good biographer has dared to be less than an artist. Biology, which is the secret of literature, derives mainly from him."

The renewal of interest in Strachey—that may be charted from the courageous publication by Chatto and Windus at the end of the 1940s of his *Collected Works*, followed in the 1960s and 1970s by 11 uncollected writings, the appearance of his biography, first as *Collins Classics* then as Penguin Modern Classics, their translation into various languages, and finally the publication of his letters to Leonard Woolf, n.



Lytton Strachey photographed by E. O. Hoppé

and work by Gabriel Merle—comes as part of a tide of interest in the whole Bloomsbury group. The rising of this tide began in the 1960s with the publication of Leonard Woolf's five-volume autobiography, supported by three volumes from David Garnett and two from Gerald Brenan.

The most valid part of what by 1980 had swelled into a Bloomsbury flood, on which supply rides higher than demand, concluded this autobiographical course, often in the form of diaries and letters (those of Carrington, Roger Fry, Mark Gertler, Francis Partridge, Virginia Woolf) or books written from within Bloomsbury, such as Quentin Bell's sympathetic and well-balanced biography of his aunt Virginia Woolf. But by 1975 Quentin Bell had asked: "Dear Reader, haven't you had enough?" There have been too many books and books I have heard that are too long. But a distinction should be made between works for which there is still a genuine need, such as Robert Skidelsky's forthcoming Life of Maynard Keynes, and those peripheral publications represented by that legendary hypothesis: *The Wit and Wisdom of Saxon Society* (two volumes).

The paintings of the group (chronicled by Richard Shone) show that set of the best work of Duncan Grant, Vanessa Bell and Roger Fiske, well as Carrington, Marl, Gertler, and Henry Lamb, whether in landscape, portraiture or decoration, was also autobiographical in inspiration. But autobiography, in which English literature is particularly rich, has slipped so far out of sight between creative fiction and poetry, and its importance in history and literature, that it is seldom seriously considered either in the literary pages or in the English curriculum at universities. Perhaps its future would have been different if Dr Johnson had not destroyed the incomplete narrative of his life.

The standard denigration of Bloomsbury is partly bound up with this journalistic neglect of autobiography, for it seems possible that the recently published memoirs, correspondence and journals of Bloomsbury will come to be judged among the group's finest achievements.

Virginia Woolf in her letters to her mother, much like the *Times* and *Times and The Times* of the Victorians, various legends, in which she had

national comedies we might have had."

This late-flowering and partly posthumous Bloomsbury œuvre, directing attention to their lives as well as to their work (what would now be called their "lifestyle"), has focused interest back on the cultural analysis begun by Noël Annan in the 1950s and recently taken up by Paul Levy in his interesting study of the Bloomsbury guru G. E. Moore. Annan had argued that the First World War seemed to have severed the 1920s from the past.

The profound emotional impact of the horror and slaughter convinced many that the values which held good before the war must now, by definition, be wrong—indeed they were not responsible for causing the war. A society which permitted such a catastrophe to occur must be destroyed, because the presuppositions of that comfortable pre-war England were manifestly false. Searching for a new way in which to regard conduct, the twenties came to see it through the eyes of either Mrs Webb or Mrs Woolf.

Or, as I cast it, of Mr Shaw versus Mr Strachey. The distinction between Bloomsbury and the Fabians is partly one of chronology. Shaw was a Victorian; Strachey, the son of a Victorian, the other of a century between them; their births helped to explain a difference in tone as well as in the content of their work.

Shaw, who was alive when Darwin's *Origin of Species* first appeared and felt a lifelong need of some religious structure with which to replace the old gent with a beard, laboured to make scientific discoveries part of our religious equipment. Strachey, to whom it was announced that the old religious motive had slipped quietly out of modern life, attacked (in the case of Cardinal Manning for example) a wordly religion of success that sprang from the self-deception of attributing our own wishes to the deity. In the business of replacing religion with work, it was Shaw who, as an anonymous contributor to *The Pall Mall Gazette*, called for the revolution in biography that Strachey was to lead more than thirty years later. "The truth is that queens, like other people, can be too good for the sympathies of their finite fellow-creatures", he wrote in 1886.

"A few faults are indispens-

able . . . if the Royal Jubilee is to be a success, the sooner some competent cynic writes a book about her Majesty's shortcomings the better. With her merits we are familiar, and may expect to be more so before the last Jubilee bookmaker has given the throne a final coat of whitewash . . . That the Queen, if no longer actually hedged with divinity, is yet more than merely human in the eyes of many of us, is made plain by the sacredness with which trivial things assume when touched by the Royal hand . . . When a tornado devastates an American province it is chronicled in a quarter of a column. Yet were a gust of wind to blow off our Sovereign's headgear tomorrow 'The Queen's Bonnet' would crowd Bulgaria out of the papers."

But by the time Strachey wrote his *Queen Victoria*, Shaw had himself become an old gent with a beard, waggishly reminding us that "when you read a biography remember that the truth is never fit for publication". The pessimism implied in such an observation may obliquely reflect his sense of the alienation of British society with the truth of Fabianism. Of the two strongest influences in the twentieth century, Marx and Freud (one who referred everything to external, the other to internal causes), Shaw was attracted (via Henry George) to Marx. Strachey, who had been so carried away by *Principia Ethica* as to date "the beginning of the Age of Reason" from its publication in 1903, later met with Sigmund Freud, to whom he became the chief influence behind *Elizabeth and Essex*. Freud had been comically dismissed by Shaw as "an author utterly without delicacy". For the Fabians this Moore-Freud axis appeared disastrous: "that way madness lies" warned Beatrice Webb who claimed to find nothing in Moore's *Principia Ethica* except metaphysical justification for doing what you like. What the Fabians distrusted was the sexual emancipation pioneered by the Apostles at Cambridge and taken up by the Bloomsbury group during the early years of this century. Strachey, for instance, had turned the nineteenth century aesthetic cult of homosexuality into a twentieth century weapon of revolt. But the Fabians believed that it was the political, not sexual, mores of Victorianism from which we needed to cut loose.

Sex, in their view, was primarily a matter of economics. Shaw, who retrospectively associated *Heartbreak House* with Virginia Woolf, because, he misremembered, it was in that house somewhere in Sussex where I first met you", employed a molecular Bloomsbury structure in that play to depict a morally bankrupt society drifting towards war. Politically nothing had changed: "The same nice people, the same utter futility".

In his judgment, Bloomsbury's failure lay in not helping to dismantle the British class system. But as his attempted portrait of Strachey in *Village Wooing* confirms, he knew little of the individual members of Bloomsbury and in *Heartbreak House* portrays a society that has perhaps more in common with the Oxford Souls than with a circle with its provenance in Cambridge. Though E. M. Forster posed the riddle of friendship versus country, it was the Oxford Union that went on to vote against fighting in a second world war.

Personal relationships plus aesthetic sensibility equals the good life: that was Strachey's Bloomsbury formula. Beatrice Webb feared that the intellect and character of the younger Fabians might be perverted by such anarchic ways: but Shaw decided that they were wonderfully immune from permeation (or, in Bloomsbury terms, seduction) by reason of their philistinism. The arts and the cult of personal relationships withered in the impersonal Fabian atmosphere where Shawian socialism was nurtured by the concentrated formula: equality of income plus abolition of private property. This socialism had little to do with the politics of the Labour Party with which Shaw argued, had become a trade union party sloughing out a new version of the old capitalist class war with the employers' party, the Conservatives. Shaw's philosophy was wholly remote from the literary members of Bloomsbury such as Strachey or Virginia Woolf who thought that poets were the unacknowledged legislators of the world and that Shaw, though publicly acknowledged to an unnerving degree, was no poet. But was he a prophet? Leonard Woolf (also by this standard no poet) reckoned Shaw's impact on ordinary people to have been tremendous and criticized Virginia's literary attitude as narrow. The second generation of Bloomsbury, some of whom

found (as had Leonard Woolf) their poetry in politics, were themselves influenced by Shaw.

"I only wish they didn't both . . . think Bernard Shaw greater than Shakespeare", Virginia Woolf complained of her nephews Julian and Quentin in 1927. But by then the choice proposed by Noël Annan had been settled largely in favour of Bloomsbury: it was primarily a sexual not a political revolution that Britain enjoyed in that decade.

The Fabian disengagement with Britain may be measured by the extent to which they subsequently focused their optimism abroad, particularly on Soviet Russia. Shaw visited Russia in 1931 and declared: "It is here in Russia that I have actually been convinced that the new Communist system is capable of leading mankind out of its present crisis, and save it from complete anarchy and ruin." The Webbs, who went to Russia in 1932, decided they had seen "a new civilization and new culture" of which I believed is destined to spread". Beatrice wrote, "owing to its superior intellectual and ethical fitness".

Among literary figures, perhaps the best representative in early days was G. K. Chesterton, who had such an obsessive hatred of the professional politician that, when asked what he would do if made Prime Minister, he answered: "Resign at once. A man of vast bulk, Chesterton nursed an endearing tenderness in his soul.

*The Distributive League*, which attempted to translate his simple view that everyone should have a house and a bit of land into the creation of a prosperous society, and the achievement of social justice through proprietorship, had no chance of succeeding at a time when everything was beginning to get bigger and more remote. He was a popularist, speaking in a democracy, who could find no effective voice because the microphone of power was held in West minister, and the property of Chesterton, as William Morris had been, was considered a privileged eccentric by many of his contemporaries because of his disloyal parliamentary politics, but again, like Leonard Woolf, was almost as ascetic as the Webbs themselves.

The thesis and synthesis of Mr Webb and Mrs Woolf, or of Mr Shaw and Mr Strachey, had by the 1920s produced the synthesis of the double agent: a species of man turned inside out between the internal and external influences of Freud and Marx. What Shaw's Fabians and Strachey's Bloomsbury had shared was a compelling interest in power without the capacity for action. Both Shaw and Strachey tried to

after the future but in the past and setting contemporary history on alternative routes. But in an age of political illness, they appealed for the most part only to other intellectuals who found a way of combining private with public, sexual with political, individualism with collectivism with individuals not through indoctrination of political men of action but by offering poults to them in a sheltered cover. It was less a case of synthesis between the two extremes of life than the inextricability of a double life. This solution, though it might have appealed to their sense of irony, would have satisfied neither Shaw nor Strachey.

In arriving at such a paradoxical formula it is important to see how the demarcation line between the Fabians and Bloomsbury had been shifting. For example, the instinctive hostility felt by the unwieldy incorrigible G. E. Moore in the 1930s for one of the early Fabian musketeers, Graham Wallas, and cited by Paul Levy as an instance of the incompatibility between the two groups, became more like at the end of the 1940s, when Leonard Woolf was to be associated over the League of Nations.

In all the comment and analysis of the Blunt affair, though there was no mention of Shaw and the Webbs as the leading voices in Britain for Soviet Russia, much was powerfully attributed to the Cambridge Apostles, Strachey and Keynes (who in his day deplored the religion of communism among the young, largely because, like Anthony Blunt, they were homosexual).

Yet it had been the replacement of sexual by economic politics that had created this curious intellectual atmosphere of the 1930s. The process had been caused by an infiltration of second generation Bloomsbury and those partly sympathetic to Bloomsbury by the Fabian ethic. Here was the revenge by men of literary and artistic imagination against a closed system of party politics that had branded them all as politically redundant.

The frustration of Shaw, who had tried to many years on innumerable committees to work our democratic machinery effectively, was translated into a dangerous respect for strong men, such as Stalin, who got things done. Strachey's involvement with power, like Shaw's, was an assertion of power, less obvious because it took the form of an association with strong men and women already dead, and because his assault lost impetus, once his own literary ambitions began to be fulfilled. In *Eminent Victorians* he had laid down the powerful from their high places; and in *Portraits in Miniature* he ranged up the victims of life—pedagogues and antiquaries pushed by circumstances into deadened shapes and treated them with humorous tenderness. Strachey dealt almost exclusively with the past. But among his contemporaries (as I tried to indicate in a biography of Augustus John) were a miscellaneous crew of anarchists, explorers, magicians, metaphysicians, idealists, agitators, social revolutionaries, that understandable does not crop up in Noël Annan's survey of the 1920s. It was a Falstaff's army, scattered and leaderless, that seemed to have strayed into the twentieth century by accident and by chance, ending up a cul-de-sac. Since the current of modern movements did not pass in their direction, they appeared shallow, stranded, and politically weightless.

Among literary figures, perhaps the best representative in early days was G. K. Chesterton, who had such an obsessive hatred of the professional politician that, when asked what he would do if made Prime Minister, he answered: "Resign at once. A man of vast bulk, Chesterton nursed an endearing tenderness in his soul. *The Distributive League*, which attempted to translate his simple view that everyone should have a house and a bit of land into the creation of a prosperous society, and the achievement of social justice through proprietorship, had no chance of succeeding at a time when everything was beginning to get bigger and more remote. He was a popularist, speaking in a democracy, who could find no effective voice because the microphone of power was held in West minister, and the property of Chesterton, as William Morris had been, was considered a privileged eccentric by many of his contemporaries because of his disloyal parliamentary politics, but again, like Leonard Woolf, was almost as ascetic as the Webbs themselves.

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Michael Holroyd

# Paperbacks of the month

## Unfash Kentish Town

The Fields Beneath, by Gillian Tindall (Paladin, £1.95)

These days we are probably all local historians at heart, so that it did not seem strange in 1977 that an accomplished novelist turned her hand to writing the history of a London district. What was a little surprising, at first sight, was her subject—the archetypal inner suburb of Kentish Town, where she had been living for 14 years.

Not the most glamorous area, indeed: rather seedy and down-at-heel, heir to the drab legacy of mid-nineteenth-century exploitation of once-rural estates; never noted for fashion or handsome buildings, like Kensington or Chelsea, nor hinting at having enjoyed better days, like—say—Islington. One of the great charms, indeed triumphs, of Gillian Tindall's book, now welcomed in paperback, is the imaginative insight and affection she has brought to the apparently uncharming place, avoiding either sentiment or falsification and investing it with a mellow glow as of distant sunsets.

A book which imparts such pleasure and information deserves far more illustrations from the wealth of material available, and one could have wished for less wretchedly uninformative maps (and plans that were all orientated the same way).

Kentish Town—a scattered hamlet, once part of St Pancras manor, to the south and Tottenham, and Caietown manors farther north; few large houses, and those now wholly obliterated and even the manor house sites uncertain. Victim of development by Victorian land-owners, who jumped on the bandwagon of London's expansion without reckoning that you cannot create fashionable areas just by staking out streets and running up terraced houses, but must somehow lure your "desirable" occupants.

Victim, too, of the railways, which slashed their hugely wasteful swaths only to leave them as deserts, seemingly an inevitable accompaniment of Victorian railway development. Even worse was their irreparable mutilation of a recognizable locality. One side of the tracks and the other were here not class divisions, rather a physical split by the menace of belching engines, looming viaducts and unscaleable walls. Had all the railways proposed in the boom year 1863 materialized, it seems Kentish Town might have vanished altogether.

"It is one of those shabby, prosaic, monotonous residential quarters that could well be spared from the Metropolis." That dictum of about 1890 has, Gillian Tindall observes, been echoed almost ever since, yet was neither kind nor true because here was the home of thousands of people. St Pancras reached its maximum population in 1881, when 236,258 rural immigrants and second-generation town-dwellers were jammed into less than 26,000 houses.

Multi-occupation continued after the moral concept of clearance ran away with it. Post-war planners, seeing that "progress" justified everything—meaning wholesale destruction of yard and visible signs of the "bad" old past—by the mid-twentieth century expunged whole community patterns and street-life just as the mid-nineteenth century had destroyed fields and landmarks. In spite of a recent popular trend that prefers decayed inner-city districts to synthetic Commutersville, the

steam-roller methods of council seem impossible to reverse. In the latest phase at least some streets are reprieved and houses rehabilitated, however temporarily. A greater mixture of jobs, classes and races, suggests Gillian Tindall, now co-writing Kentish Town (and similar areas) than before. And some of that sticky London clay, long dormant under the railway, sidings and the brick walls and pavements, has been uncovered again to reassure us after a century and a half of wholesale urbanization that the fields do indeed lie beneath.

Mary Cosh

## Flowing from the pen

EVELYN WAUGH: *Rossetti*: Labels (Duckworth Paperbacks, £7.50 and £5.95).

It is a little odd to think of Evelyn Waugh as the last of the old-style men of letters, but that is precisely how he began, and possibly how he would have continued if the reader had not suddenly declined and fallen ill in the time of Decline and Fall. Certainly he had all the qualifications: he was an adept journalist, he had the right opinionated quality, and he could and would turn his hand to anything. Book reviews (but naturally), travel pieces, art criticism, even the graphic products of semi-professional art training (well, as near as you could come to it at the Ruskin School in Oxford) all flowed from his pen as well as the novels which were rapidly to make his name.

Hence the two books now reprinted in paperback (at truly outrageous prices even in these inflationary days: it is interesting to note that the price of Rossetti has been upped from £3.95 just since the cover went to the printer, and I have twice seen copies of the first edition for less during the last year). If G. K. Chesterton and Ford Madox Hueffer/Ford could write books for the sake of posterity, respectively, Waugh and Rossetti in the previous generation, certainly nothing was going to stop this bright young man from Oxford from giving up the young idea on an old Pre-Raphaelite. And in fact, but a year earlier, he had had privately printed a book about the P.R.B. as a whole which encapsulated his, for the time, rather eccentric studies on the subject, while his courses in art might be held to make him somewhat less of an amateur than his two predecessors.

And his book is not, as may have been hoped for the centenary of Rossetti's birth, a piece of brusque iconoclasm: it is well in the Vanguard of Victorian rehabilitation, trying to make human sense in the modern psychological manner of Rossetti's life and loves even while he harks back to an almost Victorian regard for Rossetti's painting and drawing. Through doubt he was repelled by the dismissive attitude of Roger Fry and his disciples towards "literary" art as represented by Rossetti, the critical sections of the book do not so much refute Fry as carry on as though he had never existed. Already, in a curious way, we can see foreshadowing of the mature, high Tory Waugh trying to pretend that the twentieth century had never existed.

Labels, written three years later, is much more obviously a young man's book. It is the first of a travel book he subsequently composed except for the extracts which make up *What the Going was Good*, and even in 1930 he seems to be made a little uncomfortable by it, backing away in a prefatory note which explains that his ideas on a number of



Renaissance Prince: Francis I, to whom the Louvre owes its collection of the most splendid French and Italian paintings, by Jean Clouet from The Louvre, by Germain Bazin (new revised edition) (Thames & Hudson, £3.95).

subjects touched on, "particularly... Roman Catholicism", have changed in the 18 months since he wrote it. Already, too, his most provocative pages are those in which he plays the blarney old colonel, hubbub-puffing about the horrors of the Blue Mallet-Stevens, then under construction, and disapproving of almost everything Hindemith's contemporary hero who announces himself as "mid-orator I'm an Opportunist, I'm of the present" might be expected to like. It is all bright and breezy and full of fun, and if Waugh later regarded either book as a youthful indiscretion, he was quite wrong.

John Russell Taylor

## Scuffle by scuffle

Britain in Agony: The Growth of Political Violence, by Richard Clutterbuck (Penguin, £1.95). Violence for Equality: Inquiries in Political Philosophy, by Ted Honderich (Penguin, £1.95).

Life seems to be pretty disordered in the Penguin offices—a series of assays on political violence and the nature and extent of our political obligations. Honderich starts not with examples of violence but with details of the persisting inequalities and deprivations towards which violence of the left is typically addressed, and then tackles factual questions about the extent to which violence can rectify such social imbalances, and moral questions about the circumstances in which it might

be possible to recommend the use of violence against a government which failed to change or end such circumstances.

As much of this runs counter to accepted—or at least advocated—wisdom on the subject, Honderich needs to move his readers with almost pediatric caution through each stage of the argument: he cannot, like Clutterbuck, lean on support or editorial columns or television newsreels. But in the end, it is difficult not to feel that his analysis of the philosophical reasons for political violence tells us more about the impulses behind the events of the 70s than Clutterbuck's more orthodoxy reliance upon the psychological motives of the central participants. Try Clutterbuck first: the tide of moral indignation he arouses is exactly that in which Honderich begins his courageous swim against the current.

Laurie Taylor

## Try not to scratch

Eating and Allergy, by Robert Eagle (Futura, £1.10).

It is exactly this type of commonsense approach which is under fire in Honderich's book—a series of assays on political violence and the nature and extent of our political obligations. Honderich starts not with examples of violence but with details of the persisting inequalities and deprivations towards which violence of the left is typically addressed, and then tackles factual questions about the extent to which violence can rectify such social imbalances, and moral questions about the circumstances in which it might

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## Amis Agonistes

KINGSLEY AMIS: *Lucky Jim: Take a Girl Like You; Jake's Thing* (Penguin; 95p, £1.25, £1.25).

Kingsley Amis has done as much as anyone of our generation to make us laugh at ourselves, and to capture the moods of our uncomfortable and bloody times; for which relief (at least the first part of it is relief) much thanks. Jim Dixon, whose escape from red-brick Academe started in the canon a quarter of a century ago, divides himself into two classes: people he liked, and people he didn't. The latter was much the larger class. Jacques Richardson, male-menopausal and melancholy, the latest in the line of outrageous anti-heroes, likes nobody any more, not even himself.

Amis has always been a magnificently savage hummer of trumperies, from the dreadful Bertrand in the first to the invincibly ignorant Irish shrink and Ed the facilitator in the latest. Comedy can be a savage business. And if innocent bystanders (boring old Mozart, Cicero was a wanker, all women have always been talents blacksmiths got bannistered in the process) is the work to it, with pseudos thumped and sacred cows insulted. Show no fancy to bastards, for they will show you none is the watchword.

But at least in the earlier books, although the stars in their courses fought against non-bastards, people had a good time from some things: sex occasionally, jazz, cricket, booze, films, pubs, sex, occasionally, even, I think, reading. *Lucky Jim* has a richly undeserved and deeply satisfying fairy tale ending. Jenny Dunn, adorable school-marm, having at last lost her virginity and other illusions, settles down to imperfect life with a smile. She is gone.

Like *Agonistes* is so bitter that he pulls no faces at the world, not even the Sex Life in Ancient Rome, leer, merely bares his genitals at a psychotherapy workshop. If there's one word that sums up everything that's gone wrong since the war it's Workshop; after Youth, that is. The traffic still crawls when one is in a hurry. But the streets are full of foreigners and litter in black plastic bags. The new illiteracy despises knowledge. When people are not saying "cheers" to one, they are gibbering about "interpersonal recreative society". Everything, horrible or foolish, is worse if it is also American. Modern architect-modern American architect-Woman who never stops talking—American ditto. Jake's idea of a good time is to watch Crossroads and other apothecaries of mediocrity on television. He tells us more about the impulses behind the events of the 70s than Clutterbuck's more orthodoxy reliance upon the psychological motives of the central participants. Try Clutterbuck first: the tide of moral indignation he arouses is exactly that in which Honderich begins his courageous swim against the current.

Laurie Taylor

Philip Howard

A beautiful past

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A friend of Willa Cather's, S. Sergeant, wrote a memoir about her in which he said that after the First World War, her friends used to dread her mournful, much to her relief, but also her beauty. Like Prospero, he prefers to break his staff and retire into lukewarmth. Amis is still wickedly funny and sharp. He still writes like an angel before the new literariness. But *Jeremiah* is now crossed with Willa Cather with a hangover. *O lucky Jim! How I envy him. We are all growing old. We may wear the bottoms of our trousers rolled, even if we do not all take them off for sexologists. But it cannot be as black as Jake sees it. Roll on Jake at Colonus.*

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## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.

Dbs & Illert  
presents**ALICIA DE LARROCHA**  
ALBENIZ: Suite IBERIA (complete)

£1.00, £2.00, £3.00, £4.00, £5.00 from Hall (01-928 3191) &amp; Agents

TOMORROW, 2 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

and TUESDAY, 4 MARCH at 8 p.m.

**SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON**  
conductor the  
**ROYAL PHILHARMONIC**  
**ORCHESTRA**

For full details see South Bank panel.

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5 MARCH at 8 p.m.

**LMP** LONDON MOZART PLAYERS  
Conductor: HARRY BLECH

HAYDN: Overture, La Fiducia premiata

MOZART: Piano Concerto No. 22 in E flat, K.482

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7 in A flat

NINA MILKINA JOHN GLICKMAN THEA KING

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THURSDAY NEXT, 6 MARCH at 8 p.m.

Lori Mazzel's 50th Birthday Gala Concert

in aid of THE BEETHOVEN FUND FOR DEAF CHILDREN

in the presence of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

**Beethoven: MISSA SOLEMNIS**

Annabelle Bernard Kenneth Riegel

Elizabeth Coull Marius Rintzler

Beethoven's Hellenistic Testament

read by PETER USTINOV

PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

Conductor: LORIN MAAZEL

£7.50, £9.50, £11.50 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) from Hall (01-928 3191) &amp; Agents

HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents

SUNDAY, 9 MARCH at 3.15

**ITZHAK PERLMAN**

BRUNO CANINO piano

MOZART: Sonata in B flat, K.454

BEETHOVEN: Sonata in C minor, Op.30 No.2

RAVEL: Sonata

KREISLER: Pieces

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London Symphony Orchestra

Principal Conductor: Claudio Abbado

SUNDAY, 9 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

**ELIAHU INBAL**

MOZART: Wind Serenade, K.375

**BEETHOVEN: Symphony No.9 "Choral"**

JENNIFER SMITH SANDRA BROWN

ROBERT TEAR KARL-HEINZ STRYZEK

LONDON SYMPHONY CHORUS

£1.50, £3.50, £5.50 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) from Hall (01-928 3191) &amp; Agents

MONDAY, 10 MARCH at 8 p.m.

**RADIO TELEFIS EIREANN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

COLM CEARKE BERNADETTE GREEVY

Conductor

GERALD VICTORY

MAURICE TCHAIKOVSKY

£1.20, £3.00, £5.75, £8.50, £11.50, £14.00 from Hall (01-928 3191) &amp; Agents

Wednesday, 12 MARCH at 8 p.m.

**GENNADI ROZHDESTVENSKY BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

TIPPETT: Symphony No.2

HOLST: The Planets

BBC Singers (women's voices)

A pre-concert talk will be given by PHILIPPE MUWAN in the Waterloo Room

£1.40, £2.10, £3.00, £3.70, £4.40, £5.50 from Hall (01-928 3191) &amp; Agents

Good Friday, 16 April at 5 p.m.

**LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY**

Sponsored by Capital Radio-Bach's

ST. MATHEW PASSION

Jon Garrison Felicity Lott Keith Lewis

Pimlico School Choir

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Cond.: NICHOLAS KRAMER

Tickets available from 4th March £6.50, £7.50, £8.50, £10 from Box Office

100-101 New Bond Street, London, W1 (01-362 8282), 24-hr. service.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

TONIGHT at 7.45 p.m.

**WILLIAM BYRD CHOIR**

Director: GAVIN TURNER

MASTERPIECES OF THE JACOBINE ERA

Church music, madrigals and music for brass by

GEORGE WELKES, TOMKINS, GIBBONS

£5.00, £8.00, £11.50 from Box Office (01-928 3191)

MONDAY, 10 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.

Second in a series of four concerts of 17th Century Music

**THE NASH ENSEMBLE**

ELIZABETH GALE soprano

ALASTAIR THOMPSON tenor

Conductor: MARK ELDER

DEBUSSY, NICHOLAS MAW,

MESSIAEN, PETER MAXWELL DAVIES

For details see South Bank panel

**AEOLIAN STRING QUARTET BEETHOVEN MOZART**

Tuesday next, 4 March at 7.45

with THEA KING clarinet

Beethoven: String Quartet in B flat, Op.130, 17th C. Fugue, Op.133

Mozart: Clarinet Quintet in A, K.311

Tuesday, 18 March at 7.45

with KENNETH ESSEX viola

Beethoven: String Quartet in C sharp minor, Op.131

Mozart: String Quintet in C, K.516

Tuesday, 25 March at 7.45

with KENNETH ESSEX viola

Beethoven: String Quartet in A, Op.132

Mozart: String Quintet in C, K.515

Tickets £2.75, £3.25, £3.50, £3.80, £4.00 from Box Office (01-928 3191)

Management: Andrew Andressen

SUNDAY, 10 MARCH at 7.15 p.m.

Brett Douglas Ltd. presents

an evening with

**RUGGIERO RICCI**

Virtuoso works for solo violin

£2.00, £3.00, £5.00 from Box Office (01-928 3191) &amp; Agents

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC CHORAL CONCERT

Thursday, 10 MARCH at 7.30 p.m.

In the Duke's Hall

VAGHIN WILLIAMS

Ravel: Piano Concerto in G

VAUGHN WILLIAMS: A Sea Symphony

R.A.M. Symphony Orchestra and Chorus

Conductor: Norman Del Mar

CHRIST CHURCH SPITALFIELDS COMM. ST. VERNON'S, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137,

## PERSONAL CHOICE



Gwyneth Jones and Sir Colin Davis in tonight's St David's Day concert from Ebbw Vale (BBC 2, 8.40)

It would set the seal on the day if Wales were to thrash Scotland today (BBC 1, 2.25 and Radio 2 at 2.20). But, despite what the thousands at Cardiff Arms Park might think, there is more to St David's Day than rugby and today's programmes go some way towards proving it. There are two hours of Welsh singing from the Royal Festival Hall (Radio 2, 8.02 pm); a concert by the Parc and Dace Brass Band (Radio 3, 11.15 am), the first in a new series about Welsh choirs (Radio 4, 4.30 pm); featuring the Newtown High School for Girls Gwyl. And, on television, there is Welsh soprano Gwyneth Jones, fervently flanked by the Dyfed Choir and the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra in the steel town of Ebbw Vale.

Mighty waves of scorn and praise broke over Holocaust when it was first shown on BBC Television two years ago, so it seems pointless to re-start the old argument about whether this story of the Nazi persecution of the Jews should ever have been made. Suffice it to say, then, that all four episodes are being shown again, beginning tonight (BBC 2, 9.40) and that for the benefit of anyone who might be coming to the series for the first time, I must tell them that this is a account of two families, one Jewish and the other Nazi, and the appalling consequences that flow from their relationship at a time when Hitler had found his Final Solution.

A second collection of Anglia TV thrillers, Tales of the Unexpected, begins tonight (ITV, 10.00) with a story in which Timothy West, that actor for all seasons and all broadcasting channels, plays a man obsessed by bees. I thought the first collection variable in quality, with eminent performers sometimes providing little more than expensive-looking window dressing. But there were the undeniable frissons, especially in that tale of the landlady who picked her favourite lodgers. Of the 16 stories in the new batch, 12 are by Roald Dahl who introduces all 16.

Cheryl Campbell, whose performance in the BBC Television series Testament of Youth (as Vera Brittain) and Pennies from Heaven (the schoolmistress turned prostitute) you are unlikely ever to forget, stars in tonight's Saturday Night Theatre production Other Days Around Me, by Frederick Bradburn (Radio 4, 8.30). It is a drama about loss of memory... The D. H. Lawrence festival continues with a discussion (Radio 3, 9.15) about the value of the writer's vision for our time. It's between Frank Kermode, Claire Tomalin and Jeff Nuttal. Tomorrow (Radio 4, 9.03) a new serialization of Women in Love begins, starring Sarah Badel and Peter McEnery.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

## PERSONAL CHOICE



Daniel Murray as Oliver and David Swift as Fagin in The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist (ITV, 5.00)

With Nancy fatally battered, Sykes separated from his brains, Monks translated to Hell, Fagin in the condemned cell, the Bumbles pacified and Oliver adopted, what more is there left to say about Fagin? A great deal more, it seems, for David Swift has written a 12-part follow-up, and you can see episode 1 tonight (ITV, 5.00). What Mr Butler has done is to needle out some strands from Dickens's rich tapestry and weave them back in again, in a modified pattern. Monks is resurrected, Fagin looks all set for a new lease of life and Oliver cannot be adopted until his papers are found. It all sounds like a recipe for a TV disaster. But, to be fair, it isn't all that bad. Not yet, anyway.

A word of warning if you suffer from claustrophobia: there are two BBC 1 films you should not watch today. Morning Departure (2.00), has a dozen men trapped in a submarine 90ft down. Hanging by a Thread (7.15) has a similar number of people trapped in a tableau, 7,000ft up. The former is a British film of known merit. The latter, we shall have to take on trust.

And so The Lost Boys moves to its sad, sad, sad conclusion (BBC 2, 10.30). The images it has imprinted on my memory will prove indelible. But there is now a tangible and permanent way in which the power and beauty of Andrew Birkin's screenplays have been preserved. They have been published, in a single volume, by the BBC, containing all the dialogue (including excised passages), scene numbers, character descriptions, and many photographs; some taken by Mr Birkin himself. The book can be obtained (only by post) from BBC Publications, PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH. It costs £4.50, inclusive of post and packing.

Tucked away in today's Hullabaloo programme for young listeners (Capital Radio, 5.30) is a little gem: a half-hour insight into the animal poems of Ted Hughes, with Mr Hughes himself and Anna Calder Marshall reading some of them. Melvyn Bragg and two teachers putting them into a historical, social and literary context and Michael Aspel bringing himself as link man. Priceless, surely, for 0 and A level students. The third of BBC Manchester's Bestsellers (Radio 4, 10.15) is A Passage to India. Francis Watson's script does cast some light into dark places, but the Marabar caves are allowed to keep most of their secrets.

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

7.40 am Open University: Close-down at 8.30. 9.05 Gymnast: Women's Floor Exercises (r). 9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop: See Noel Edmunds as a power-boat racer on the Solent. His studio guests include Rolf Harris, 12.12 Weather.

12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is:

12.20 Bob Wilson on football; Racing from Newbury at 12.50; 1.25 and 1.55: International Badminton, from Preston (Debenham's Challenge Cup); 2.15 and 2.45: International Rugby Union: Wales v Scotland from Cardiff Arms Park at 2.25, and France v Ireland at 4.00; Inter-

national Athletics (European Indoor Championships) at 4.20, final 5.15. Rock Panther Show: three cartoons. 5.35 News with Peter Woods. 5.45 Sport.

5.50 Wonder Woman: The theft of an ultra-secret laser device.

5.55 Phil Silvers as Sergeant

Joey: Another story about the confidence trickster.

12.05 Weather.

7.10 All Creatures Great and Small: Will fit-and-mourning spread to Mr Bailey's pedigree herd?

8.05 The Little and Large Show: Comedy show with Syd Little and his son, and with disc jockey

Armando Lanz.

8.40 Dandies: Anger bolls over as the controversy about who is Sue Ellen's baby's father continues.

9.30 News with Peter Woods.

9.45 Today's Papers.

10.00 News in Parliament.

9.05 Breakaway.

9.30 News Stand.

10.05 The Week in Westminster.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 Pick of the Week.

11.00 The Week in the Cuts.

12.27 pm The News Quiz.

12.55 Weather.

1.00 News.

1.10 Any Questions?

2.00 News.

2.05 Wildlife.

2.30 The Outcast, by Dorothy Gurney.

3.30 Does He Take Sugar?

4.00 News.

4.02 It Is This: Max: Primo Levi (2).

4.20 Time for Verse.

4.45 Choirs of Wales (1).

5.25 Week Ending.

6.00 News.

6.15 Desert Island Discs.

6.35 Sing the Week.

6.50 Play: Other Days Around Me, by Frederick Bradburn.

10.00 News.

11.15 Encore: Review.

11.30 Music of Darkness.

11.45 Music of London (4).

11.45 Signing On (4).

12.00 News.

12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

1.00 pm-6.00 Open University: Interlude: International Politics—Nationalism, Psychosexual Identity (2); Everyday Sound Words: Management in Education: History of the Macromolecules; French Oral Tradition (2).

6.02 Bear the Record: 7.30: Big Band Special: 8.02 A Day for David; 10.02 Sentimental Journey: 11.02 Sports Desk: 11.10 Bob Kilby; 1.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.

## Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2: 7.00 News.

7.05 Playground: 8.00 Tony Blackburn: 10.00 Peter Powell: 1.00 pm Adrian June; 2.00 Paul Gambaccini; 3.00 John Peel; 4.00 J. S. Bach; 5.00 Steve Wright: 6.00 Al Marchesini; 12.00-6.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2.

7.30-8.00 am With Radio 2.

8.00 pm With Radio 2.

9.00 pm With Radio 2.

10.15 Stereo Release: Donizetti, Ravel, Puccini.

11.15 Bandstand: 1.

11.45 DivERSIONS: classics on 1.00 pm News.

1.05 BBC Scottish SO: Blair: Vaughan Williams, G. Butterworth, Sibeline, Schubert.

2.05 Clare's Country Characters.

3.00 News.

3.05 Record Review.

4.05 Stereo Release: Donizetti, Ravel, Puccini.

5.15 Bandstand: 1.

5.45 DivERSIONS: classics on 1.00 pm News.

1.05 BBC Welsh SO: Thomson: Rawsthorne, Walton (Sym 1).

2.00 Film Review: outstanding film of the week.

3.00 Jazz Records.

4.00 Critics' Forum.

4.30 The Classical Guitar.

5.30 Talk: Sandor Balassa.

7.45 Open: The Great Divide, by Michael Egan (ESO/Lehel).

8.15 Dimension: D. H. Lawrence.

9.00 BBCSO: Sacher: Tippett.

10.00 Round-up: 1.00 pm World News.

11.00 World News.

12.00 Look Ahead: 1.00 pm Science in Action.

1.00 pm News.

1.05 World News.

1.15 People and Politics.

2.00 Correspondent: 1.00 pm World News.

3.00 Sports Round-up.

4.00 Weather.

5.00 People and Politics.

6.00 BBC News Review.

7.00 People and Politics.

8.00 BBC News Review.

9.00 People and Politics.

10.00 BBC News Review.

11.00 BBC News Review.

12.00 BBC News Review.

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8.00 BBC News Review.

9.00 BBC News Review.



## Travel

## Half a million years of Chinese history

The recent political thaw in China has made it possible for those interested in the country's imperial and prehistoric past to visit sites and museums covering more than half a million years: the most recent development has been the opening of Choukoutien, the site of Peking Man, as an archaeological park. My journey this September and October spanned a mere 7,000 years of Chinese culture, but even so we were kept busy from early morning until evening for nearly three weeks visiting rock-hewn Buddhist shrines, historic wooden temples more than a thousand years old, the ruined walls of China's ancient capitals and the scenes of recent and current excavations.

Our group was, admittedly, a specialized one, organized by the *Illustrated London News*, which has for more than a century given wide coverage to archaeology; the itinerary was worked out by the tour leader, Gina Corrigan of Study China Ltd, a London firm, to cover as many historic sites as possible, and the cooperation of the Chinese national travel service Luxtrips realized most of our hopes.

We flew into Peking several hours later having been diverted via Bangkok because of an air port fire at Bombay, but found our Luxtrips guides waiting patiently for us. Each group is given a national guide for the whole trip around China, and is joined at each stop by a local guide who calls in turn upon the services of curators or attendants at the principal sites and museums. We had two national guides, Li Chao-su and Li Chao-chuan, both cheerful young men from Shanghai who spoke excellent idiomatic English and who proved, when they got to know us a little, willing to discuss almost any aspect of their country with us. In spite of the archaeological bias of the tour, modern China was not neglected—we visited a coal mine at Datong, a commune at Luoyang and a crafts factory at Zhengzhou, as well as the opera, cinema and concert hall.

Our time in Peking was restricted to three days, because the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic was coming up on October 1 and apparently every hotel and in the capital was needed (we met an Australian group who had already had Peking struck from their itinerary that week). Nevertheless, we managed to see quite



Face of the Buddha at the Lungmen caves.

one of the mines was a fascinating respite from archaeology, but the main draw of the journey to Datong was to see the great Buddhist cave shrines at Yungang. When the Northern Wei established their capital just west of the modern city, after the Eastern Zhou move to Luoyang, further downstream, Xian became capital of the growing state of Qin, which in the third century B.C. conquered the rest of the Warring States under the leadership of Qin Shi Huang Ti, which we were to see later in the tour.

From Peking we took train 43 through northern Hebei, past the Great Wall again, westward into Shanxi. At one point the line runs close to the border of Inner Mongolia, which is aligned on the north-east outer loop of the Great Wall (the restored Badaling portion being on the inner loop), and by watching it carefully for its arrival, snaking down southwards over the mountains, we were able to see many miles of the unesco world.

Datong is very much an industrial town, with 13 coal mines in the vicinity, founded on its present site in

the eleventh century after its predecessor, Linvana, had been razed by the conquering Song dynasty and the river Jin diverted across the site to wipe out all trace of it.

West of Jinyang, however, the ancestor shrine of the Jin ci survives, with several Song buildings that are again among the earliest wooden structures surviving in China. Among them are a marble "flying bridge", and the temple to which it leads, that of the "Holy Mother", a deified ancestor of the eleventh century B.C. This striking building contains a set of 44 polychrome figures of female attendants, made in the Song dynasty to accompany and serve the goddess; as an ensemble this building, its contents and approach are unparalleled.

Our next stop was the city which might be called the "cross roads of China", Xian, formerly Chang-an, capital of the Tang dynasty and in the eighth century A.D. probably the largest city in the world, with a population exceeding one million. The Tang city was so vast that even now, with the enormous industrialization of Xian and a concomitant growth of popula-

tion, parts of the former urban area are still green fields. Xian first became a seat of dynastic power in the eleventh century B.C. when the Western Zhou established their capital just west of the modern city. After the Eastern Zhou move to Luoyang, further downstream, Xian became capital of the growing state of Qin, which in

the third century B.C. conquered the rest of the Warring States under the leadership of Qin Shi Huang Ti.

His tomb, a vast man-made hill, rises from the Wei valley east of Xian and it is here that one of the most dramatic archaeological discoveries of the century has been made. In 1974 members of the Yan Zhai commune were digging a well some 14 miles east of the great tumulus when they came across a life-size pottery figure of a horse, buried in the yellow earth 16 feet underground. He proved to be part of a great army of such figures, including archers, swordsmen and spearmen, cavalry and chariots drawn by pottery horses, drawn up facing eastwards to repel any threat to the dead emperor. It is estimated

that more than 6,000 figures lie in the three great pits that have been located. China's most recent and most spectacular museum has been built over the largest pit; a hangar-like hall more than 250 yards long and 80 yards wide spans the pit.

Xian is the centre for visiting two other spectacular on-site museums: in the eastern suburbs is the 7,000-year-old neolithic village of Fan-po, which has also been preserved under a huge hangar. The foundations of round and square houses, storage pits for millet, and the large pottery jars in which children were buried are all preserved as they were excavated.

Two hours' drive north-west of Xian is the tomb complex of the Tang emperor Gao Zong and his notorious empress Wu Tsu Tien, who ruled China herself for 40 years in the late seventh century. Among the satellite burials to the great imperial tumulus, which uses a mountain as its backdrop, is that of the princess Yung Tai. She was allegedly made to commit suicide by the Empress Wu, for criticizing two court favorites, although her epitaph says she died in childbirth.

The tomb has attractive wall-paintings of court ladies and scholars (replicas now having replaced the originals), and superb carvings on the great black stone sarcophagus of the unfortunate princess and her husband of less than a year. The tomb, together with the avenue of stone animals and human figures leading to the imperial sepulchre, and the museum of finds from the satellite tombs around, give a brief but clear view of Tang art at the height of China's imperial sway.

Thus far our journey had taken us back through Chinese history by leaps and bounds, from the Ming at Peking through the Wei at Datong and the Tang at Xian. At Zhengzhou, downstream from Luoyang, we were taken to see the earliest city-wall in China, dating from early in the Shang dynasty, perhaps about 1500 BC. Archaeologists are still arguing whether this is the wall of the first Shang capital of Ao, or the later city of Po, but either way it is an impressive monument, even in its present dilapidated state. A substantial part of the eastern wall has miraculously survived, partly protected by a modern garden wall which runs outside it, partly running parallel to and only a few yards from a busy street. Recently Chinese archaeologists have cut a section through the wall, and shown it to be made of multiple layers of rammed mud, called *hang-tu*. It is over 30ft thick.

This, and the magnificent collection of Shang bronzes in the Zhengzhou museum (where photography is freely permitted), were the archaeological culminating point of our tour. Before leaving Zhengzhou we were taken to see two recently excavated Han tombs, one adorned with low-relief carvings, the other with frescoes, dating to about AD 200, and then, over thousand miles of railroad travel at an end, we were whisked southward by China's national airline CAAC to Guiana, to relax and appreciate some of the stunning limestone karst scenery of the Yunnan Autonomous Region before leaving for Hongkong and home.

We have been given, I think, as fair a cross-section of China's past as was possible in three weeks, although sites unvisited at Anyang, Kaifeng, Changsha and many other places induce me to return. And now that the Chinese Government has opened parts of the western provinces to foreigners there are the great sites of the Silk Route to visit—the Buddhist shrines of Dun Huang, the oasis market centre of Turfan, the Jade Gate at Jiayuguan

whence the Taoist sage Lao Tzu rode off into oblivion on his black water Buffalo, and through which the goods and merchants of the West passed on their way to the imperial court at Chang'an or Peking.

I shall be going back to China.

The author is Archaeological Correspondent of *The Times*.

Study China is at 27 Leyland Road, SE11.

Norman Hammond

## 1980 THERMAL TREATMENT

Treatment will be all the more effective and enjoyable if it is combined with sun and relaxation. From the ATLANTIC OCEAN to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, choose any one of the spas in the following list of Thermal Spas for relaxation.

54 GREOUX LES BAINS (Hautes-Alpes)—altitude 400 metres. Best climate in France. Ideal for dry and temperate. Roman Gallo hot springs in Celtic caves, equipped with new facilities. Swimming-pool, sauna, solarium, physiotherapy, aesthetic, articular, traumatic illness. Active movement therapy in plastic thermal pool, respiratory tract, spine, sports, special, 600 rooms or studio flats, with or without board.

55 AMELIE LES BAINS (Roussillon). Southernmost spa in France. Ideal for dry and temperate. Rhinocéros Gallo hot springs in Celtic caves, equipped with new facilities. Swimming-pool, sauna, solarium, physiotherapy, aesthetic, articular, traumatic illness. Active movement therapy in plastic thermal pool, respiratory tract, spine, sports, special, 600 rooms or studio flats, with or without board.

56 MOLINS LES BAINS (Roussillon). Altitude 450 metres. Temperate Mediterranean climate (mild and dry). Swimming-pool, sauna, solarium, physiotherapy, aesthetic, articular, traumatic illness. Active movement therapy in plastic thermal pool, respiratory tract, spine, sports, special, 600 rooms or studio flats, with or without board.

57 BARBOTAN LES THERMES (Pyrénées-Orientales) for leg problems. Circulatory diseases and rheumatism. Traumatology, active movement therapy in plastic thermal pool, respiratory tract, spine, sports, special, 600 rooms or studio flats, with or without board.

58 EUGÈNE LES BAINS (Landes). Village world-famous for curative mineral—gastroenteritis for children. Swimming-pool, sauna, solarium, physiotherapy, aesthetic, articular, traumatic illness. Active movement therapy in plastic thermal pool, respiratory tract, spine, sports, special, 600 rooms or studio flats, with or without board.

59 SAINT CHRISTIAN (Haut-Béarn). Mouth, mucous membrane, dermatology, rhizome disease. Peritoneal, intestinal, respiratory, skin, heart, muscle, joint, gynaecological, gynaecological, 600 rooms or studio flats with kitchen.

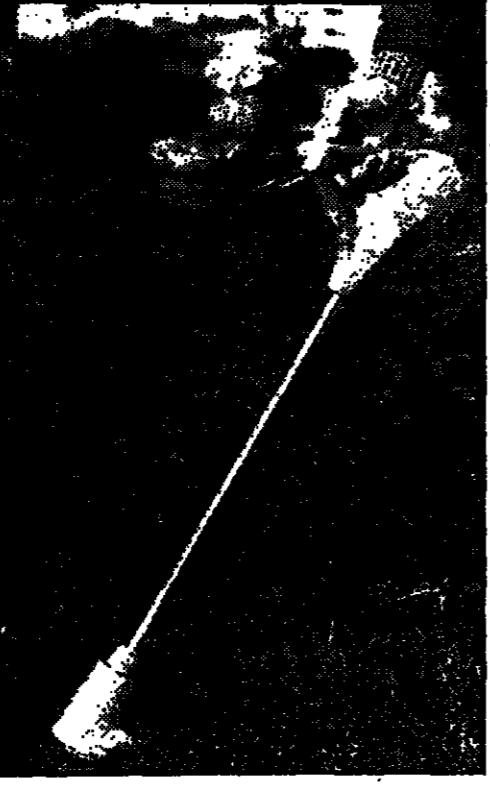
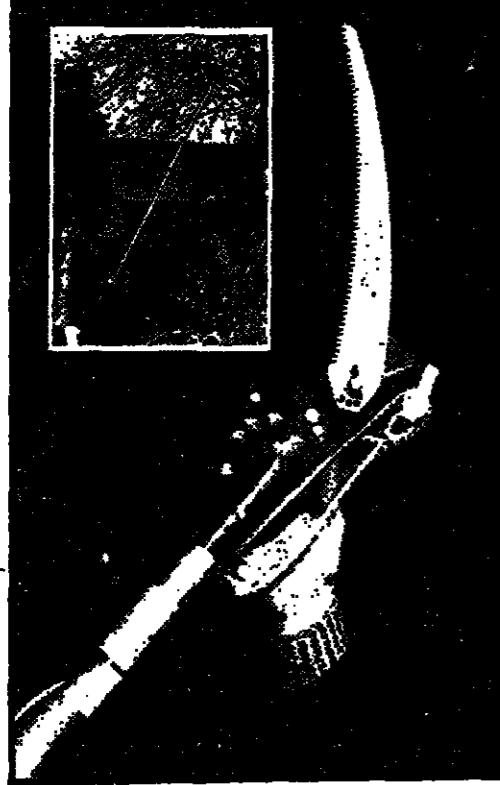
60 CHAMONIX LES THERMES (Haute-Savoie) for leg problems. Swimming-pool in the heart of the Basque country on the threshold of Spain. Altitude 65 metres. Very close to the Alps. Swimming-pool, sauna, solarium, physiotherapy, aesthetic, articular, traumatic illness. Active movement therapy in plastic thermal pool, respiratory tract, spine, sports, special, 600 rooms or studio flats, with or without board.

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Literature free of charge on accommodation and treatment available. Write to the SOCIÉTÉ DES THERMES DE LA MONTAGNE, 10, rue de la MAISON DU SPORT, 75016 PARIS, or to MAISON DU SPORT THERMALISME, 82, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris (2), tel. 74261791.

## The Times special offer

## Artificial stretch



If you need a long handled or "long arm" tree pruner in your garden you need it really badly—the alternative is climbing about on ladders to do necessary pruning, removal of dead wood, or limiting the height for example of tall conifer hedges. And if you are going to have a long arm pruner you might as well buy a really good one.

The "Village Blacksmith" we offer is telescopic. The outer aluminium, plastic coated tube is 5ft long and 1in diameter. The inner tube which slides easily up and down the outer tube is just over 5ft long and when fully extended enables one to cut branches 12ft or more from the ground.

The blade will cut branches up to 1in thick and is operated by pulling on a stout woven plastic cord. It is spring loaded so that the blade returns to its open position after each cut.

To lock the inner tube at any position you simply give the "long arm" a half turn and grip it to release it to slide similarly to release it to slide back into the outer tube. There are no nuts, bolts or clips to worry about in this telescopic function. The pruning saw is fitted to the top of the long arm by a butterfly nut which is a real joy to use.

There have been considerable developments in rechargeable power tools in recent years, and this new Sandvik model is, we feel, a most interesting advance. This pruner does just what previous machines have done using a nylon "fishing line"—it cuts grass or weeds in awkward places, on banks, under shrubs, around tree trunks, and, of course, switches off those un-

sightly "bents" or grass stems that on some lawns escape the mower.

But it does not use a "fishing line"; the cutting is done by a short plastic blade about three inches long, which just slots into place, and is replaced in an instant. A pack of 20 spare blades comes with the machine, and further blades are available. The blades naturally wear out more quickly if they are used for cutting grass or weeds right up to walls or fences and hit them, than if they are just used for cutting grass or weeds in the open. This machine is a boon where grass and weeds are growing against wire netting or chain-linked fencing.

Roy Hay

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## Bridge

## Deduction and bluff

The puzzle which my readers find most enjoyable are those which exemplify actual situations where players of our calibre expect to find themselves. You will not be surprised, therefore, that I am irritated by problems which have been artfully contrived and in which the critical position will have been reached only after an impossible sequence of bidding with a couple of revoked thrown in.

Hugh Darwin, our latest, and possibly our greatest, composer of problems, had the grace to admit in his book *Bridge Magic* that interesting ploys are discovered as often by accident as by design. I have always done my utmost to provide my readers with questions on which it was worth their while to reflect, because they might find themselves confronted by some really awkwardness. I should have their answers to be obtained by an unnatural process of reasoning.

An example of what I mean by artificial or accidental defence was published some years ago in *The Bridge World*. It was composed by an accomplished player who did not disclose whether he tumbled upon an ideal line of play by accident, or whether he had cooked the hands to fit the problem.

The solution is so neat that few defenders in the East position would find the solution within 60 seconds if they could not obtain a glimpse of the hidden hand, and we could agree that it is unreasonable to hold up a rubber for several minutes in order to examine every line of defence.

I am giving it, with acknowledgement to Edwin B. Ranta of Los Angeles, because it illustrates the stage of development where the dummy is sacrificed to an artificial brother.

No score: dealer North.

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

North: 9 8 7 6  
South: 10 9 8 7  
East: 10 9 8 7  
West: 10 9 8 7

## Caroline Moorehead meets a village headmistress who served in the Chinese Liberation Army

The jacket of Esther Chen Ying's book, *Black Country Girl in Red China*, shows a pretty girl in a greatcoat and fur cap, a pistol stuck into a cartridge belt around her waist. It is sunny, and she is smiling, a Chinese army cadre on a day out sometime in 1949.

The woman you meet today is Mrs Samson, a cheerful, resolute village school headmistress in Devon, a middle-aged mother of three grown-up children, who is married to the editor of the local paper and rides her pony across the Teign valley on icy winter mornings from her bungalow on one slope to her school on the other.

The book prepares the visitor for much, but perhaps not quite for this degree of transformation. When you leave her, Esther Chen Ying is still inside. Children though on her day out, like army days over and long now working in the English language section of Radio Peking, and married to an Englishman.

In between have come 11 years of China in the dedicated first days of the Chinese People's Republic, when food was often so scarce that the cadres ate cats and considered the odd handful of peanuts a delicacy, and the dust blew in gritty yellow clouds from the deserted plains surrounding the city. There were years of extraordinarily spartan living, and vigorous mental self-examination, of watching mass executions and joining political campaigns, of revering the party leaders and believing in a great communal future, and they came to an end in the doubts and fears that grew with the late 1950s and the first stirrings of the Red Guards. Married to a foreigner, and long suspected as a "revisionist", she got out.

Why she first went to China is very simple. Esther Chen Ying was the daughter of a rich Chinese student at the London School of Economics and a Cockney chambermaid in the hotel in which he was staying. She was born in Shanghai in 1932. She was in England by the time war broke out, her mother bewildered and fed up with Chinese life, but she continued to feel Chinese, all through the days at Dr Barnardo's, the foster homes in the Midlands.

She Chinese in fact that when she was 16 she married a Chinese pilot, one of General Chennault's Flying Tigers, and made her way back to China to find her father—only to the time she got there, she had



Lady with a Chinese past: Mrs Esther Samson and pupils at her Devon village school.

lish, and to their faces, in Chinese, did not bear translating. Within a year she had met Lance Samson, started a teacher-training course, and, not quite Chinese, and not quite English, had thoroughly come to terms with herself. There was to be no more going back, no more questions about identity.

Had she stayed in Peking? she says, "militants would have been Red Guards. They would have put red bands around their arms and terrorized the country side: they would have become hoodlums, vandals." As it is they are middle-class English young men, both working in art and design. There is a younger daughter, Polly, not at secretarial college.

Today Esther Chen Ying appears very happy. She likes being a school teacher and would wish for no other life. She is charmed by the ease with which she found her teaching place, and the fact that "in each class there was a teacher only in spite of her unorthodox background but because of it. Short-listed, then interviewed for each of her three teaching jobs, she dreaded the question, "Tell me about your past?" She told them. One can see why the school managers loved it: she is funny, like deprecating, very contained, a woman of strength.

The critics need something on which to focus. Monetarism provides them with a convenient, widely-recognized label. However, it is not always made clear what monetarism is believed to involve, or what it is supposed to have done wrong.

If attention is concentrated on the original technical elements and the more recent ideological offshoots, the critics may admit that fine and monetary policy should be consistent in principle, they claim that PSBR targets are in practice as elusive as money supply targets.

In the first two years of the present system the PSBR outcome was, indeed, very different from the Government's first intentions. But in 1978-79, the outturn of £9,227m was not far from the original estimate of £8,537m and in the current financial year a similarly close performance should be achieved. As with money targets, the better the budget deficit, the better they become at it.

So what about the second strand in monetarism, the relationship between money supply movements and inflation? No one has suggested that 1 per cent increase in sterling M3 leads to an immediate and identical 1 per cent increase in the retail price index. Even Professor Milton Friedman, champion of monetary policy, has conceded that there are "long and variable lags" between the two variables.

It follows that long-run comparisons are more valid than short-run. As mentioned earlier, sterling M3 went up by just over a half from April 1976 to January 1980. What happened to the retail price target? The evidence suggests that the money supply certainly can be regulated. Perfect accuracy is not to be expected, but the attempt to achieve a roughly-defined target range is meaningful and worthwhile.

The critics may protest that in individual years official goals have not been met. They are correct. In 1976-77 the target was undershot and in 1977-78 it was exceeded. The failure in 1977-78 was particularly serious as it was the peak of the acceleration of inflation in recent years.

On the two simple points that the money supply can be controlled and that a reduction in its rate of growth curbs inflation—monetarism does work. The critics may moan and groan about the application of "A" Level economics, but "A" Level economics may have the right answers.

There is nothing in the events of the four years in which money targets have operated, or in the events of the last nine months, to contradict the belief that steady money supply growth of under 5 per cent year after year would achieve lower inflation and less troubled economic conditions.

In the budget, Sir Geoffrey Howe would be justified in reiterating his commitment to the ultimate goal by renaming the sterling M3 target from its current 7 to 11 per cent band for the year to April 1981. Better still, he should announce a medium-term financial plan envisaging a gradual reduction in money supply growth to under 5 per cent in its concluding year.

Tim Congden

## The perfect teacher, back with the animals



David Attenborough, nature's evangelist

It is becoming hard to avoid David Attenborough on television. His *Spirit of Asia* series ends tomorrow night and *Life on Earth*, his glorious explanation of Darwin's theories of evolution, is repeated on BBC 1 from this Tuesday. By coincidence, it was his decisions as a senior member of BBC television management that made way for such an ambitious series to be made at all.

As former Controller of EEC, he more than anyone was responsible for shaping the network as it exists today, with a bias in favour of science programmes. And, as he oversaw the introduction of colour to British television, he launched such programmes as *Armchair Traveller* and *Dr Jacob Bronowski's Ascent of Man*, which he thought would celebrate high fidelity television.

"It was obvious to anyone with half an eye," he said, "that the next subject which needed, and deserved, such treatment was the natural world. I was on hot bricks, really. I had decided to leave adminis-

tration and I was on fire lest someone else had taken the idea. When I resigned, the thing I wanted to do was this series."

## Madame Rovina was right after all

beauty and distinction of Mme Rovina

Not long after this the Habima left Russia and began touring both in Europe and America, where their performances were widely acclaimed in the major European cities and in New York.

Later that afternoon my Israeli friend telephoned to say that he had spoken to Mme Rovina, that she remembered me well and would very much like to see me.

I was not planning to go to Tel Aviv but I felt that this meeting was an occasion I could not miss and a day was fixed. When I arrived at the Habima Theatre, my friend who had made the arrangements looked distressed. He told me that Mme Rovina had suddenly gone home without explanation. Sensing my disappointment he led me on a tour of the theatre and there in the main lobby was the life-size portrait of Mme Rovina, looking as beautiful as I remembered her when she first came to London.

From the stands England have been playing rugby, so it was fitting that their disdain of discipline and ethics should cost them the match. The 1971 British Lions suffered an unprovoked mauling at Canterbury and as a result of foul play their props, Carmichael and McLoughlin, took no further part in the tour. There

was very well but that, of course, she was not nearly 85 and had become "somewhat confused". For instance, he explained, she would keep insisting that she had appeared on television in London a story which could not possibly be true because everyone was quite sure that the Habima's visit to London had taken place long before any television service had begun. Happily I was able to confirm that Mme Rovina's memory was not in the least at fault, that she had indeed appeared on television in England and that I had played a part in her introduction to British television.

One day after the Yom Kippur War in 1973 I was in Israel at a luncheon and sat next to a man who was talking about what he and others at the table had been doing during the war. He said he had been conducting officer to the correspondents of the *London Times* and *the Sunday Times*. I asked him if in peace time he was a journalist or a soldier. He said he had been both but now he was the Administrator of the new Habima Hebrew Theatre in Tel Aviv. I asked him eagerly for news of the company and enquired after Mme Rovina, whose appearance and stage presence I remembered so vividly from the theatre.

When I saw them perform I had cause to be grateful for Stanislavsky's advice. Both the performance and production left an indelible and powerful impression on me and I portentfully remembered the end of

the letter of introduction to Stanislavsky from my old friend Theodore Koniukhov, after a long discussion about the Russian Theatre. Stanislavsky advised me on no account to miss seeing the Habima. Stanislavsky had him self done much to support the young Jewish actor, to find a theatre of their own in Israel to them under Tel Aviv and had also given them his favourite pupil, Wachtangow, as their permanent director.

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## EXPLAIN IT TO THE PEOPLE

In one sense the censure debate in the House of Commons on Thursday was an event of little consequence. There was no policy announcement of significance by the Government and no devastating assault by the Opposition to undermine the confidence of ministers. But the debate illustrated two factors that may be of some importance to British politics over the coming months. The first concerns the Labour Party. Both Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey made essentially debating speeches that won the approval of their backbenchers. That may seem a modest achievement, but it is not one that has been easy for any Labour since the election, so great has been the party's disarray. These speeches both improved morale within the parliamentary party and reflected the improvement that had already taken place in recent weeks.

It is always a mistake to pay too much attention to the temporary triumphs and setbacks at Westminster. A success in debate or a polished performance at Question Time does not lead on inexorably to electoral fortune. But the morale of the parliamentary party is of considerable significance in Labour's internal struggles. To say that it has recovered its con-

fidence would be an exaggeration. There are signs of a number of members trimming their sails to outside pressure and there is still no evidence of a collective sense of direction. But, with the Government in difficulties, there is greater awareness of the opportunities that Labour is missing through its own internal feuding and consequently not quite the same degree of hopelessness that there was a month or so ago.

The other missed opportunity was by the Government in the course of this debate. There were two ways in which ministers could have treated the occasion. They could offer a restatement of their case, laced with political knockabout; or they could have regarded it as an opportunity to persuade the House and the country of the logic of their policies. They pursued the first course when what was required was the second.

It is of the very nature of these policies that they involve the application of unpleasant restraints for some time before the benefits can be evident. We have argued on numerous occasions in these columns that this approach is abundantly justified, but there will be the degree of public support for it that is necessary to sustain it in a democracy only if ministers can per-

## RETURN OF THE CONFUCIAN EXEMPLAR

"China's Khrushchev, the renegade traitor and scab", accused of counter-revolutionary crimes without number during and since the cultural revolution, has now had his dignity and honour restored. Liu Shao-chi, the butt of red guards, is now declared to have been a great Marxist-Leninist. The charges against him, which necessitated rewriting his career from his earliest days in the attempt to vilify him as an evil influence from the beginning, are found to be completely false. The fact that this "biggest frame-up that our party has known in its history" has to be charged against Lin Piao rather than Mao Tse-tung will deceive no one: it is simply part of the accepted fiction which accompanies the steady dethronement of Mao's reputation as the party's leader in the last twenty years of his life.

Liu's posthumous rehabilitation is important not merely because he was the party's vice-chairman. The country was

flooded with leaflets, plagued by insistent broadcasts, lectured in countless villages on his revisionist sins so as to make him a national figure by his vilification. What must now be the reaction to his reappearance as an admired political leader? How many of those now back in Chinese universities recall from their childhood the songs and dances in which they joined as six-year-olds, driving imaginary bayonets into the corpse of Liu? Yet any thinking Chinese, only too well aware of his country's past, might see Liu as a man who stands closer to the best Chinese of the upright bureaucrat; he professed a new creed, yet not so new as to be unrecognizable compared with the Confucian exemplars of the past.

The plenary session of the central committee in Peking which effected this change in Liu's reputation has also discharged from office four members of the political bureau, all of whom were promoted from provincial appointments during the cultural revolution by Mao's personal decree and were known

## SOUTH AFRICA WATCHES RHODESIA

The South African government has chosen a curious occasion to release the long-delayed report by Judge-President Cillie on the Soweto riots of June, 1976. Events in Rhodesia will reinforce interest in it, and its findings will certainly not be welcome to Mr Pieter Botha and his government or to the Afrikaner establishment. After taking exhaustive evidence from those directly involved, Judge Cillie confirms what observers of the South African scene felt at the time: that, while the violence was set off by a demonstration of students against the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction, the underlying cause was the overflowing frustration and fury of blacks under apartheid and the spread of outright racial hatred.

Judge Cillie's exoneration of the police's record—although the police accounted for 451 of the 575 deaths—is less significant than his conclusion that both police and administration were totally out of touch with black discontent. The mood was ripe for forceful protest in spite of the efforts made since the Sharpeville riots fifteen years earlier to improve both security and rapport. Many people will think

that this cycle of complacency followed by violence is the inevitable result of white attitudes in South Africa. Whether it persists, whether new surges of protest and desperation again catch the authorities unawares, or whether the accelerating pace of change in southern Africa has really increased the sensitivity and realism of the whites, the near future may disclose.

It is certainly true that Mr Botha has been making efforts to conciliate the non-white races. As Judge Cillie notes, perry apartheid has been relaxed. But the violence that testified at Soweto to black exasperation continues and now reflects total rejection of the South African state and its social institutions. Upon this darkening scene current events in Rhodesia may have a profound impact. To the South African blacks, Rhodesia has been, more than Angola or Kenya, their own struggle against white rule. With growing excitement they have seen white rule crumble into defeat. They see the process begun by European decolonization proceed inexorably to Africa's deep south.

If the elections in Rhodesia peacefully produce a black

government which shows that it can successfully run Zimbabwe and reconcile its white minority to black rule and social equality with blacks, South Africa's blacks will have new arguments for insisting that apartheid was never a solution to race relations and always an expedient for perpetuating white domination. They will call ever more forcefully for the one thing whites, even many liberals, will oppose to the last gasp—one man one vote elections that inevitably install the representatives of the majority in power. The South Africans, however many concessions they may make to delay that ultimate issue, must eventually face it. Indeed, success in Rhodesia may hasten the coming of majority rule in Namibia.

If the poll in Rhodesia produces civil war, the impact on South Africa may initially seem more favourable to the whites. But it would still leave intact the major lesson of Rhodesia: that organized force by the black majority, however much black suffering was entailed, did bring down minority white rule. South Africa is different, but the challenge to minority white rule is not to be denied.

That would illuminate the situation more. Death certificates alone are likely to be inadequate because, given a cause of death such as coronary or occlusion, substantial haemorrhage or internal haemorrhage and doctors may be reluctant to include alcoholic intoxication, however relevant, in the certificate, out of a very natural consideration for the relatives. Care of the drunk is, at best, a squalid business, but there are many aspects of the existing situation that ought to be improved. In view of satisfactory results reported from trials of detoxification centres, surely such trials ought to be given support and continued. In 1976 the Blennenhassett report estimated the annual cost of drunken driving at £100m.

Yours faithfully,  
L. A. HAWKINS  
39 Windsor Road,  
Doncaster,  
South Yorkshire.

Yours faithfully,  
L. A. HAWKINS  
39 Windsor Road,  
Doncaster,  
South Yorkshire.

In the present circumstances it appears there is a good case for a review of the 245 deaths associated with drunkenness in the home, hospital or street, at the bottom of staircases or over the side of water by accidental drowning.

In the presence of disease of more sober friends to control and protect them, and, if a police officer judges this to be the case, no doubt he is only too thankful to let comparatively well alone. But whenever the police take a drunk into custody for some legal reason, they incidentally promote preventive medicine. The number of injuries and deaths that they prevent in this way could be considerable but can hardly be calculated. After all, deaths associated with drunkenness may occur anywhere, in the home, hospital or street, at the bottom of staircases or over the side of water by accidental drowning.

In the presence of disease of

the hazard by increasing

the risk of death.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT MAYER  
2 Mansfield Street, W1  
February 26.

## Jews in Russia

From Sir Robert Mayer, CH  
Sir, Let us now praise men, not for their fame but for their courageous stand. In *J'accuse* Emile Zola defended nearly a hundred years ago the innocent Dreyfus.

In *The Times* Bernard Levin is now defending the innocent Jews in Russia.

Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT MAYER  
2 Mansfield Street, W1  
February 26.

## Hostility to plans for medical schools in London

From the Principal of King's College London

Sir, I applaud your conclusion in your leader on February 27 that the recommendations of the Flowers Report on medical education in London should not be implemented without widespread public discussion. It will be found that, in respect of some of them, the reasoning will not bear the careful scrutiny which you rightly demand. But this is neither the time nor the place for a detailed commentary on the Report. I would, however, draw attention to one recommendation which merits the widest possible debate.

All British, American and European experience confirms that there is a time lag of about two years between controlling the supply of money and the consequent restraint of price inflation. Unless this is fully explained there is the danger that monetary discipline will be assumed to be failing in its purpose when it is in fact simply working its way through the system. Yet ministers have made virtually no effort to bring this linkage to the attention of the general public. They are similarly failing to emphasize both the corrosive effects of inflation and the risk of hyper-inflation. It is no use trying to stabilize a rate of inflation of just under 20 per cent. Either it will be brought down or it will soar up into the stratosphere. It can be brought down only by painful measures which require resolution on the part of the Government—and public consent. In their determination to press ahead ministers would be wise not to forget this second factor.

This question is not seriously discussed at all in the Flowers Report, and the Report itself states that an investigation into the academic advantages (or disadvantages) of pre-clinical teaching in a multi-faculty college "would have needed a much longer time . . . than we were able to allow". The Flowers Committee sat for a year and one might have supposed that a conclusion as serious as this one would have merited the time spent on such an investigation. Indeed, had the Committee at any time asked the College for evidence of the subject which it did not—could it have provided a great deal of information?

Instead, the recommendation to discontinue medical teaching in this college was based on several factors which make surprising reading, not least the argument that we are too far away from the three clinical schools with which we should be associated. How far is too far? We are 1.3 miles from St Thomas' and 1.8 miles from Guy's. And from the third, King's College Hospital, we are 0.7 miles further than St Thomas' (the two hospitals which would take over our pre-clinical teaching).

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD WAY,  
University of London, King's College,  
Strand, WC2.

From Dr Simon Behrman

Sir, One of the glories of the 12 undergraduate medical teaching schools in London is that each has preserved manageable dimensions. This has made possible close relations between teacher and student—a feature of medical education in London.

Following the 1914-18 war, these schools were made to assure greater responsibility for post-graduate education and medical research, much to the detriment of undergraduate education.

The suggested regrouping of these schools appears to have been motivated by the need to merge popular movements in London and also by the alleged need to make each of these schools fully comprehensive in all medical specialities. As far as the first objective is concerned, the schools have already tackled this problem most successfully. Self-sufficiency in all specialities need not be considered as a prerequisite for an undergraduate medical school.

Should a regrouping of teaching hospitals be decided upon, it is imperative that the separate identity of the undergraduate medical schools should be preserved and

United States immigration officials seem powerless to help even though he is classed as an overstay, his visitor's visa having expired three months ago. He is required to work up to sixteen hours a day rug cleaning, vegetable sorting, rejects fruit and vegetables, floor selling, preparing meals and enrolling new recruits.

Unlike the hippy era of the sixties when loved ones could be recovered with relative ease, the hundreds of British and other citizens enmeshed in these cult establishments deserve and need immediate help.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID VAUGHAN,  
Rowe Farm, Northend Common,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.  
February 18.

Between father and son

From Mr David Vaughan

Sir, I have just returned from California after a fruitless mission to recover my 23-year-old son. He is with the Unification Church whose cult leader is a Mr Moon.

He is the only British graduate in the world. He is only British graduate at Rolla-Royce, an energy technology at both bachelor and masters level.

I was able to see him on a few short occasions of a nine day visit and then on their property and never alone. His college tutor then flew out to help me and was granted just one visit on similar terms.

There is no question that due to their well documented teachings and harsh living conditions, the balance of his mind has been disturbed. The

deepest exception to the execution of these rules.

I am aware that there are people in this country who are anti-Semitic and may use the word in an unfriendly way. That has been seen in the past no one can deny. Therefore it is the duty of a lexicographer to record it. There are ways of qualifying it; one can add in brackets "archaic" or "vulgar". But there is, or should be, no way by which a lexicographer can deny the existence of a word.

As the last independent Chairman of Cassell's, until my retirement, I was not unaware of your correspondent's heckling attitude which I rejected.

In his present letter, Mr Shloimovitz commits an unforgivable non-sequitur. He outlines the duties of a lexicographer and then takes the

any attempt to enlarge them must be avoided at all costs.

No irreparable damage to medical training in London would be caused were the remaining 22 institutions concerned with post-graduate teaching to be regrouped in the interest of economy.

Yours faithfully,  
SIMON BEHRMAN,  
33 Harley Street, W1  
February 26.

From Dr J. M. Bradley

Sir, Your excellent comment on the far-reaching implications of the proposed reorganization of undergraduate and post-graduate medical education in London ends with a justified plea for careful public debate of the complex issue. I am sure you will agree that any such debate should be informed one.

Unfortunately this is going to be difficult, if not impossible, as the University, who has printed the Flowers Report, has not seen fit to produce sufficient copies even for the senior members of its medical academic staff.

Whilst it is in the scientific tradition to carry out experiments to prove one's hypothesis, it is also not unscientific to look at other analogous situations. We have already seen this in industry and in the National Health Service. In a large, unwieldy organization, change is difficult if not insoluble problem.

How much more is this to be expected in, especially vocational, university courses, where building personal relationships between staff and students is of vital importance for the education, even well-being, of the undergraduate: ready confirmation of this is given by those who have endured the large, impersonal medical school. Schimacher is of utter relevance to this, as to so many other, situations.

One wonders if the University has a vested interest in discouraging informed debate.

Yours faithfully,  
JEAN M. BRADLEY,  
Senior Lecturer,  
Microbiology Department,  
Royal Free Hospital,  
Pond Street,  
Hampstead, NW3.  
February 28.

From Miss F. Fox and others

Sir, Through the courtesy of your column may we, as members of the Executive Committee of a League of Nurses with a membership of approximately 2,500, express our dismay at the proposals made this week by the London Health Planning Consortium and the Flowers Committee on Medical Education in London to change the nature of Westminster Hospital and to close the Medical School.

We do not wish to be reactionary or to stand in the way of progress. We are proud of our long tradition of service to patients and training of staff, but we are equally proud of the service and training as provided today. We are unable to accept that the destruction of these institutions can be of benefit.

The Campaign Committee, which has been established under the chairmanship of Dr F. Starer to oppose these recommendations, would be pleased to receive letters of support.

Yours faithfully,  
MARY FOX,  
Tutor, Watson School of Nursing of Westminster,  
M. O'CONNOR,  
Divisional Nursing Officer (General),  
F. RILEY,  
Sister, Westminster Hospital,  
F. JONES,  
Staff Nurse, Westminster Hospital,  
A. PATERSON,  
Senior Nursing Officer, Westminster Hospital,  
JUNIPER SHERWOOD,  
Nursing Officer, Westminster Hospital,  
The League of Nurses of Westminster Hospital and Westminster Children's Hospital, Dean Ryle Street, SW1.  
February 28.

From Mr P. M. Rodgers

Sir, It appears that the 1980s are to see a repetition of the crass errors of the 1960s and 1970s. Surely we have seen from the misguided and disastrous efforts to make people live in tower blocks and to educate their children in schools of 2,000 that people cannot be treated like battery hens or products on conveyor belts.

However the Flowers Report on medical education shows that our administrators have learnt nothing from these mistakes. They have chosen to destroy the independent and intimate nature of London medical schools and to replace them with six new medical factories.

If, as a medical student, I am to be thought of as a machine, then I would prefer to put through a system designed for Rolls-Royces rather than Austin Allegros.

Lord Flowers attempting to half the medical "brain drain" by reducing our export value to zero?

If they succeed in their aims then

the Flowers Committee sufficient longevity to be responsible for producing

Yours faithfully,  
P. M. RODGERS,  
Westminster Medical School,  
17 Horseferry Road, SW1.

From Mr P. A. Virgo

Sir, I trust that when the Westminster Hospital goes private, in response to the Flowers report, it will be floated as a public company so that we may all have a chance to invest in this immensely profitable opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

P. A. VIRGO,  
2 Eastbourne Avenue,  
Acon, W3.  
February 27.

From Mr John McN. Dodgson

Sir, The letter on February 20, "A word for the Vikings", did not quite hit off the word *Viking*. The suffix *-ing* is a common Germanic element, meaning "called after", associated with *-v*, descended from *-w*, and presents little difficulty.

The first element is more arguable, and this is more to it than has been said.

The word *Viking* is a modern anglicism revived, based on a mispronunciation of Old Norse *vikingr* (the initial pronounced as *w*). Old Norse *vikingr* appears to contain the word *vikr*, "an inlet", "a bay", "a fjord"; but it is just as likely to be derived from the other Old Norse word *viking*, "an expedition", and to mean "one who goes on an expedition".

This other Norse word, *vikingr*, is identical with the Old English *Anglo-Saxon* word *wic*, "a pirate", "a Scandian raid".

There is no question that due to their well documented teachings and harsh living conditions, the balance of his mind has been disturbed. The

deepest exception to the execution of these rules.

I am aware that there are people in this country who are anti-Semitic and may use the word in an unfriendly way. That has been seen in the past no one can deny.



## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE  
February 29: The Duke of Edinburgh this morning opened and toured the new Electronics Factory of Benthall International Ltd (Managing Director, Mr G. A. Withington) at West Durrington, Sussex.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival at West Worthing Railway Station by Her Majesty's Vice Lord Lieutenant for West Sussex (Sir Peter Mansell) and the Mayor of Worthing (Councillor Mrs I. Smith).

The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon opened the new building of the Royal College of Art, Caversham and Ridgeway Ltd at Prece House, Hove, where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Vice Lord Lieutenant for East Sussex (Major B. M. H. Shand).

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this morning visited Production Units of Decca Radar Ltd at Wellington Crescent and Malden Way, King's Lynn.

His Royal Highness afterwards travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight to visit Canterbury Cathedral and to view restoration work in progress.

Caroline Anthony Asquith was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lawson arrived at Royal Air Force Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, to view Royal Air Force VC10 aircraft from Cyprus.

The Duke of Edinburgh was re-

presented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Bremner, Member of the Royal Household, Major-General R. F. Fyler which was held at St Mary's Church, Beaconsfield today.

Senhor Joao C. L. C. de Freitas-Cruz, Ambassador of Portugal, is due to present his credentials to the Queen at 11.55 am on Thursday, March 6. Carriages will leave 12 Belgrave Square, Westminster, at 11.47 am.

### Birthdays today

Mr David Broome, 40; Mr Douglas Dunn, 52; Sir Maurice Flewellyn, 73; Lord Gudges of Newbury, 66; Sir Alan Gurney, 70; Sir Lewis Hodges, 62; Mr David Niven, 70; Commander Dame Nancy Robertson, 71; Professor Sir Michael Swann, 60; Major-General P. T. Tuver, 63; Lord TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 70; Major-General Sir Edward Burton, 60; Lord Crook, 79; Sir Leonard Crossland, 66; Instructor Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Darlington, 72; Lieutenant-General Sir John Elcock, 68; Sir Cyril Haines, 82; Lord Jellicoe of Troon, 77; Cardinal Hume, 57; Professor Sir Anthony Lewis, 65; Air Marshal Sir Philip Livingston, 82; Dame Patti Mennies, 81; Sir Anthony Muirhead, 73.

### Reception

Clayesmore School  
The council of Clayesmore School and the headmaster (Mr Michael Hawkins), held a reception yesterday on the occasion of the annual Clayesmore Lecture delivered this year by Lord David Cecil.

### Harrow Summer Ball

Harrow School Summer Ball will be held this year on Friday, July 11. Tickets are available from Mrs E. J. H. Gould, 3 The High Street, Harrow.

### Public has legal access to less than 2 pc of land'

The public has legal access to less than 2 per cent of 20,000 square miles of open land in England and Wales, and militant action may be necessary to improve that position, it is claimed.

Mr Howard Hill, a leading member of the Ramblers Association, says in his book *Freedom to Roam*: "The right of legal access to mountain, moor and foreshore has been won, but it falls short of that for which the pioneers struggled, which was to gain access to land with no hindrance, upon unclassified land, and it is by no means an automatic right."

"To secure it requires above all else considerable public pressure, including it would seem the threat to use its most militant weapon."

"Some access has been won, but it is certainly inadequate to meet the growing needs of all those who are seeking recreational facilities on what remains of Britain's wild country."

"To secure it needs continuing pressure and before the freedom to roam on Britain's hills is fully realised, it may be necessary to resort to the kind of struggle which were such a feature in the first 40 years of this century."

In 1930, thousands of ramblers protested at the restricted access to land between Yorkshire and Lancashire, in what became known as the "Great March", a series of trespasses for which many were sent to prison. Although the laws were later relaxed, the trespass clause still remains as an obstacle to the Ramblers.

Mr Hill says: "One of the greatest challenges today is the formidable task of preserving Britain's countryside and making it accessible for the benefit of all."

### Services tomorrow:

#### Second Sunday in Lent

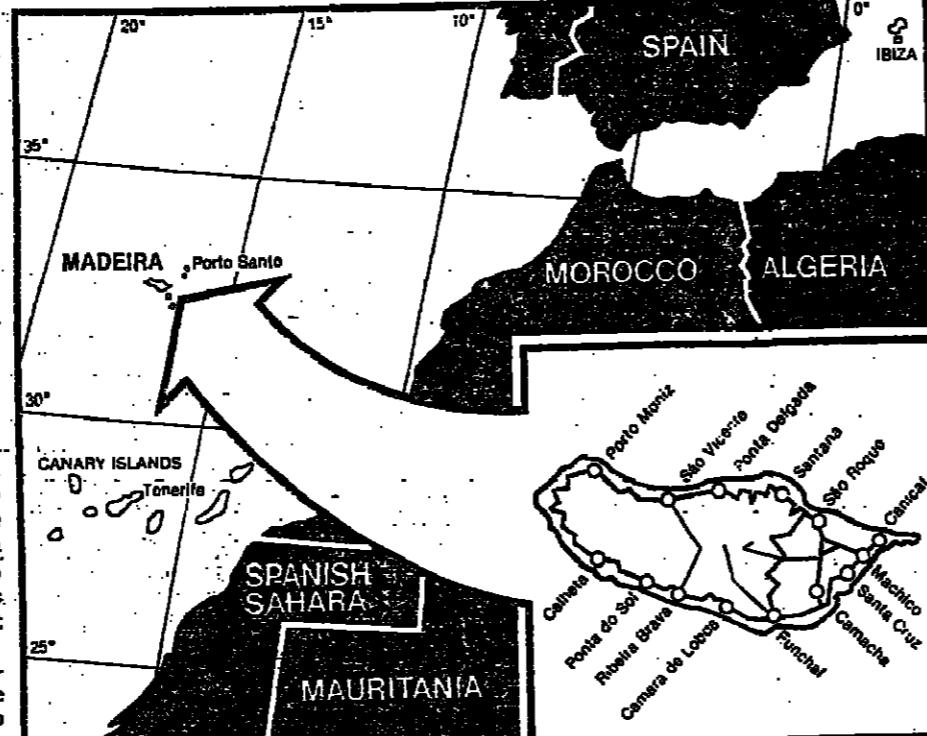
# MADEIRA

The economy of this archipelago in the sun is based mainly on the tourist industry. Pieter Zwart sums up its plans, its politics and its past.

Madeira means different Portugal weekly from London for different people don. For some it is a wine or a cake. For others an island with extinct volcanic mountains, deep seas, exotic flowers and fruit. In Portuguese it means wood. An interim report presented this year by a British company, acting as consultants, concludes that the main island as opposed to Porto Santo, must have an airport since it is the destination of tourists with a prospect of growth into the 1990s of 30,000 beds, contrasted with the current capacity of 10,000 beds.

For the English it has been traditionally a convalescent paradise noted for its mild climate. For Madeiran emigrants, growing rich in Venezuela or South Africa, it is a homeland to which they will one day return. For modern tourists (especially since the 1960s) it is an island of sun and sport for their package or cruising holidays. For those who follow politics it is an autonomous region of Portugal.

Madeira, geographically speaking, is an archipelago in the Atlantic ocean—on a latitude with Morocco and about 674 miles south-west of Lisbon. The group consists of the main small island, only 35 miles long and 13 miles wide with a population of about 300,000; the sandy Porto Santo (the main island has no beaches, with one swimming pool), 28 miles to the north-east of the main island; the three rocky and barren Desertas, privately owned until 1972, 12 miles to the south-east. Until the mid-1960s, when Funchal airport was built, communications with the main island were mainly by sea, the flying-boats being an exception. It was, and still is, a favourite port of call for cruise ships and freighters bringing the valued imports and taking fruit, wine and other exports. Nowadays, apart from charter flights, there are daily direct flights to Lisbon (surprisingly no sea ferry service), and this summer there will be three, instead of two, direct flights by Air



of Portugal, there are percentage terms these were still discussions on what in 1978: bananas, mainly to Africa.

Opinions about both sites differ—there are matters of money, weather and engineering to be considered—but a decision is likely to be taken soon. There are also indications that Air Portugal's economy is based mainly on the tourist industry; it is estimated to employ about 10,000 people and bring in a revenue of £200 per guest a day. No wonder then—with the island's natural attractions—the authorities are keen to develop it. The latest of several reports (published last year), for example, suggests that the Funchal-Monte funicular should be reopened to give more access to the wooded countryside above the city of Funchal.

In coming to this and other conclusions the consulting team were guided by "the regional government's concern to secure growth with out loss of quality, by the need to seek a high but realistic level of growth to reduce unemployment and emigration, and the importance of spreading the benefits of tourism as widely as possible—socially and geographically".

Madeira as an island in need of foreign currency to finance its many imports, is only to have the ship wrecked in the bay where it was anchored. The pair died there—she it is said of exposure, he of heartbreak—

Even though autonomy a great deal dependent on its exports. In round figure and were buried by the crew

who escaped on a raft to slavery did they manage to escape to Europe and tell the story of the mysterious Atlantic island, which it is said prompted the Portuguese navigator, João Gonçalves Zarco, to discover first Porto Santo in 1418 and Madeira, then a heavily wooded island, the following year.

Madeira is fortunate in having an all-the-year-round mild climate; it varies little from 61°F in January to 70°F in August on average. Nowhere perhaps is its effect more noticeable than in the ever-changing snow of flowers. These include African daisies in January, purple jacaranda in April, fiery flame trees in May, panthus in June, hydrangeas and frangipani in July, and year-round bougainvillea, mimosa and strelitzia.

England's links with

Madeira go back to legend

ary times. There is a story

that in the fourteenth century an Englishman, Robert Machim (or Machin, or MacKean) wished to marry Anne d'Arfeit. But her father

had the match. So the couple eloped by ship, hoping to reach France.

A terrible storm, however,

steered them towards the deserted island of Madeira.

There they put ashore at the spot later named Machico,

only to have the ship

wrecked in the bay where

it was anchored. The pair

died there—she it is said of

sadness on leaving Madeira

and their determination to

return there one day.

was to

be



## A passion for plants

Searching for unusual plants on Madeira may not sound perilous, but if you take your ram on to the side roads you may be in for a surprise. Madeira is a mountainous island, and the hills and ravines with steep, sloping forests. These places provide many different habitats for plant life.

Ever since 1768, when Sir Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander on Captain Cook's Endeavour visited Madeira and a few years later when Francis Masson collected plants there, botanists have been excited by the remarkable flora to be found on the island.

It was another Englishman, the Rev. Richard Thomas Lowe, who first studied the plants carefully. Lowe was a chaplain who spent more than 25 years on the island, and natural history was his lifelong passion. In 1868, with typical Victorian care and attention to detail, he produced *A Manual Flora of Madeira*, which remains the only comprehensive account of Madeira's flora. It was to be the model for a series by Lowe on the animal life. He was drowned off the Scilly Isles on returning to England in 1874 and the book was never completed.

Tourists visiting Funchal are amazed by the avenues of blue jacaranda trees. In a

little park beside the main street grow huge palms and bamboo from more tropical climes. Out of the town contains by far the best blue agapanthus lilies. The roads, with the white flower stems of the wet season, are unique to Madeira and the Canaries. Laurel fossils have been found in France and Italy; laurel forest must have been widespread in the Mediterranean region during the Tertiary epoch 20 million years ago.

Most of the most interesting plants grow in the laurel forest up in the mountains. The trees are low and rounded, with dark green leaves. The undergrowth is cool and moist and paradise for the botanist. Here grow the spectacular woodwardia fern, the giant ection, sericium and sonchus, and many other endemics. Although these forests are unique to Madeira and the Canaries, they are not unique to South Africa. On the houses grows the bright yellow in the hope that the authority will be able to flowered succulent sedum orities may be able to protect it. The to botanists these are of forestry department runs an lesser interest, for the attractive small botanic island is the home of about 120 different kinds of plants which grow nowhere else in the world.

The endemics include some of the wonders of the plant kingdom. Many of them are unusually large and woody, belonging to genera and families which are small and herbaceous elsewhere. The best examples are perhaps the extinctions: in England the viper's bug loss, ection, which is a small hairy annual, but the two ection in Madeira are great shrubs with long spikes of spectacular blue flowers. One of them, ection, is rightly called "the pride of Madeira".

Sonchus, the sow thistle, is perhaps the oddest of the groups showing gigantism. The European species are small and lowly and look like dandelions. In Madeira and the Canaries, however, the sonchus plants include small trees up to three metres tall.

Scientists have long speculated about this peculiar phenomenon. Research at the Viera e Claudio botanical garden on Gran Canaria is beginning to show some of the answers. Angela Aldridge found that the bigger and more woody species were the more primitive and arrived on the islands at an early stage of their evolution.

Hugh Syngue

## There's only one Reid's A great year for Madeira

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## Taking to the sands at the holy port

The first time I strolled down to the beach at Porto Santo, I saw a jolly grandmother, beautifully coiffed, rapidly and skilfully burying herself, until only her head, hands and toes were to be seen, beneath a mound of sand. An eccentric foreigner, we assumed, but we were wrong—she was a Madeiran woman convinced that the therapeutic qualities of the sand, reputed to have radioactive elements, would be good for her rheumatism.

This was soon endorsed by an American fellow guest at the hotel, who recommended it for my convalescence. I asked the captain about this. He replied, "But the Portuguese here are generally poor sailors."

If you can stand the sea, it is a memorable voyage, especially if you are lucky, and the vessel is followed by a huge school of dolphins, racing and leaping deliciously warm and sooth-

ing, and I noticed as many Greeks islands.

Porto Santo—"the holy port"—lies 28 miles north-east of its big sister island of Madeira, and was discovered by Zarco and Teixeira, the Portuguese explorers, in 1418, a year before they set foot in Madeira. They gave it the present name in gratitude for their safe arrival.

Only about 10 miles long,

and three miles across at its

widest point, Porto Santo looks from the air as sun-

scorched and bare as places as many Greek islands.

Last summer a most attractive hotel, the Porto Santo, discreetly built on two floors, was reopened after rebuilding by the Penina group from Lisbon.

You walk across Bermuda

to the house where Christopher Columbus lived.

The hotel is very restfully

decorated, with good food,

Portuguese wine and

drinking aperitifs on

the veranda, the only even-

ing sounds you hear are

the bleat of goats

and the braying of donkeys.

You can watch people going

home from the day's work

in their fields, and there is

the scent of wood smoke. A

short walk away is the

Adega Espírito Santo (Cellar

of the Holy Spirit) where

you taste the heady golden

Porto Santo wine—delicious

when properly matured

(there is also a good dry

local red, very hard to

find).

Taxis are cheap to hire,

and bus trips will show you

a lot of the island for about

£1. There are lovely hills

and plains dotted with wind-

mills, where flour is ground

in the traditional way (so

the bread is superb). They

grow beautiful figs and

tomatoes and the local

mineral water is essential

for tap water is very salty,

and will be until plans for a

big desalination scheme are

carried out. A retired

English couple, Mr and Mrs

Raleigh Krohn, who live in

a remarkable converted

windmill house, occasionally

let rooms to visitors and

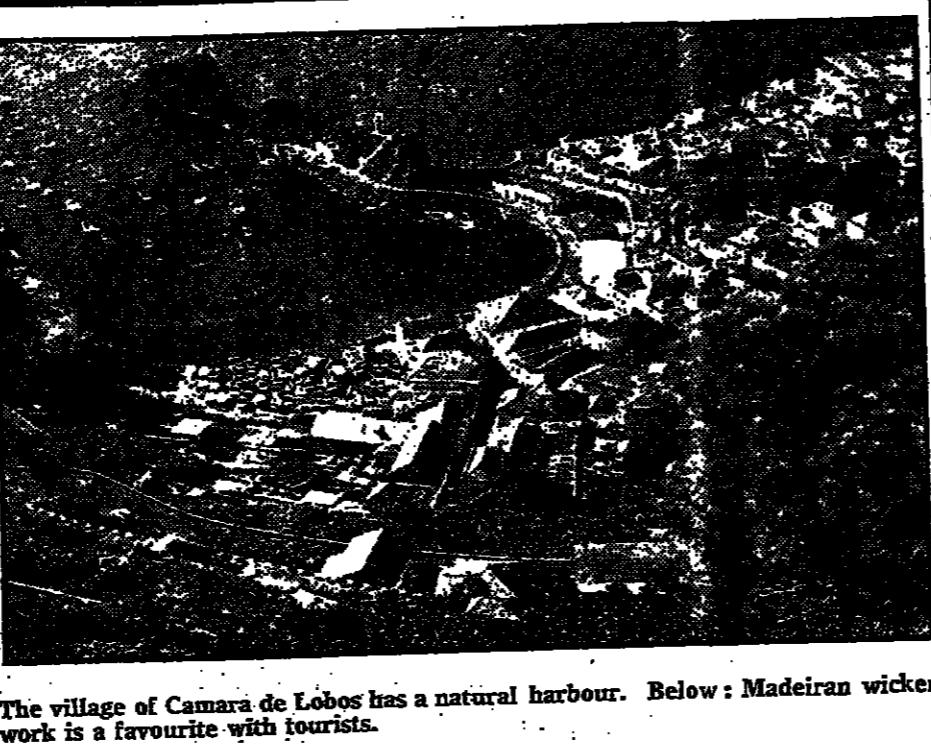
particularly welcome vegeta-

rians and Yoga enthu-

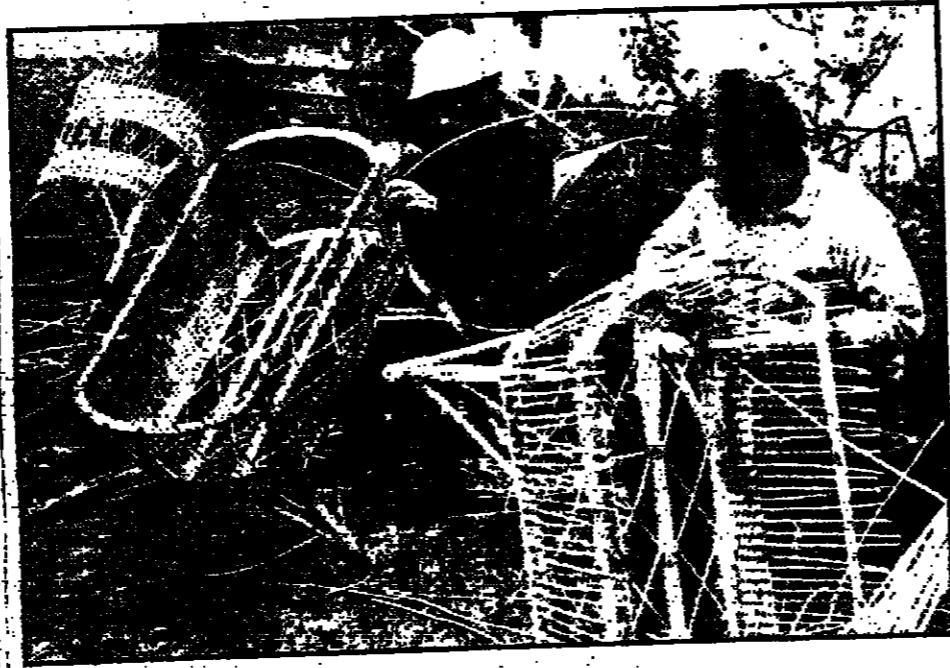
siasts—"I teach Yoga, and

love to found a centre here", Mrs Krohn tells me.

J.R.



The village of Camara de Lobos has a natural harbour. Below: Madeiran wicker work is a favourite with tourists.



## Bleak outlook for the property seeker

For those who dream about a holiday or retirement a home in Madeira the outlook is rather bleaker than its weather. For although prices may compare with those more desirable parts of Britain, there is little property about to be sold. Renting villas or flats—except for apartment hotels—is another alternative to interest rates and inflation for villas from Europe. But he has little need to advertise, though he does so in South Africa and Venezuela.

For a small flat, one kilometre from the centre of Funchal, one could pay about £30,000. It would provide two bedrooms, a living room, a bathroom and a kitchen, a small terrace and a car parking space. A three-bedroom villa in the suburbs of Funchal, with a garage and 500 sq metres of garden, could cost about £70,000. It is difficult to lease a flat, but tourists can rent a small studio flat in an apartment hotel with services for between £10 and £12 a day. This consists of one bedroom, a living room, a bathroom and a kitchenette.

On the northeast side of the island, near Machico, land may be half the price but construction costs, because of the delivery of raw materials, may be double. Land would cost about £20 a sq metre, but construction costs would be about £250 a sq metre. Demand outstrips supply for offices in Funchal—the rate is about £2 a sq metre a month, if one can find an office. A new tourist development company, CIEP, is building flats to be rented or sold on two good sites in Madeira. But most—if not all—new development is sold off the drawing board.

The answer for the earnest property seeker in Madeira may be to spend some time on the island and try to find a villa or flat through word of mouth. But this apart, from being time-consuming, is fraught with uncertainty.

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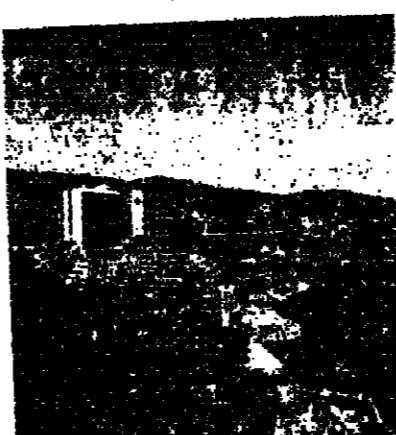
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## Stock Exchange Prices Oils main feature

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 25. Dealings End, March 7. § Contango Day, March 10. Settlement Day, March 17  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

price. \* Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Earnings per company. k Pre-tax per figure. l Forecast earnings. m Capital distribution. n Ex rights. s Ex script of share split. Tax free. v Price adjusted for late dealing. w Significant data.

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 22 and 23

### Stock markets

FT 147.1 down 2.0  
FT Gilts 64.95 down 0.39

### Sterling

\$2.730 down 1.20 cents  
Index 73.2 up 0.1

### Dollar

Index 86.6 up 0.5

### Gold

\$640.50 down 51

### Money

3-month sterling 187.187  
3-month Euro \$154.1514  
Swiss Euro \$161.1614

### IN BRIEF

## £1m UCS order reversed on appeal

Mr Robert Smith, the liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, has lost his legal battle to recover more than £1m from the Ministry of Defence.

Three judges in the Court of Session have reversed a decision by Lord Kincaig made in March last year, granting a decree for him to Mr Smith.

The appeal judges also allowed Lord Mackay, the Lord Advocate, representing the Secretary of State for Defence, to offset this debt against a total of £5,291,837 due by UCS to other government departments.

The money due by the Ministry of Defence was for the construction of and repairs to naval vessels.

The Lord Advocate admitted £1.5m owned by UCS, but claimed the rights set this off against four liabilities by UCS.

### Smith workers return

The 850 hourly paid workers at the Smith Corona typewriter factory on the Queen's Quay estate, Glasgow, have ended their five-week strike. Three dismissed shop stewards, whom the strike started, will not be re-employed. The strike has cost the company almost £500,000.

### Anti-dumping duty

A provisional anti-dumping duty has been placed by the European Commission on Soviet electric motors. Satisfaction price undertakings have been obtained from other East European countries. A recent survey suggested that Community motor makers were being undercut by up to 51 per cent.

### Airfix chief locked out

The future of the Meccano and Dinky Toy factory in Liverpool will now probably be decided by legal action. Mr Derek Dodd, the Meccano chief executive, after being removed, returned with formal notice of legal proceedings if the factory was not vacated by last night.

### Cartel reprieve sought

The Japan Shipbuilders Association in Tokyo wants to extend for one year from April 1981 a recession cartel, formed last August, by 35 shipyards, covering nearly 90 per cent of Japan's total shipbuilding capacity. The move must be approved by the government's Fair Trade Commission.

### Census cancelled

For the second consecutive year, ministers have cancelled the census of employment because of problems over computerization. Results of the 1977 census have only become available.

### Newman changes

Mr Roger Baldwin, currently vice-chairman of Newman Industries, is to become acting chief executive. He takes over from Mr Alan Barrie, who has taken leave of absence after a judgement in the High Court which left him and Mr John Laughton, former vice-chairman, facing damages still to be assessed.

### PRICE CHANGES

#### Rises

Ass. Fisheries  
Bretts BSH  
Cavill  
Grettons  
Henderson K

Sp. & 62p  
39p to 710p  
59p to 525p  
59p to 935c  
59p to 216p

Johnson Mat  
Farnell R  
Festoon R  
Trot  
Vestfotofilm

15p to 256p  
25p to 279p  
50p to 44p  
4p to 27p  
25c to 415c

#### Falls

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11p to 77p  
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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Unit trusts

**Testing the small is beautiful theory**

The latest fashion in funds are unit trusts which specialize in investing in smaller companies. These offer the investor, who would normally find it difficult to get into—and more importantly to get out of—this market, a chance to test the small is beautiful theory.

But what is a small company? This differs from trust to trust and is very much determined by the size of the fund. Some managers now run a company to "sell" if its market capitalization is under £30m while others restrict their investments to those valued no more than the Stock Exchange at under £10m.

Managers stress that they do not draw a strict line defining size of the company that will hold in their portfolios. Occasionally a bigger organization with the right look about it will be enlisted. Nor, when more growth is expected, will they throw out a particular company just because it has successfully outgrown the size guidelines.

The size of the unit trust, coupled to the fact that smaller company shares are not as readily marketable as their larger brothers, to some extent determines the size of the companies held in the portfolio.

Barclays Unicorn 500, the oldest and largest of these funds, set out some 15 years ago with the aim of investing in smaller companies. It still invests the majority of its funds in companies with a market capitalization of less than £20m, but also ventures into industrial giants such as ICI.

"Such holdings are the first defence in the liquidity stakes," explains Bill Hilling, senior investment manager of the Barclays trusts. "It is much easier to raise cash by selling small holdings in a large company rather than a relatively large stake in a small one."

Smaller, newer funds do not come up against this problem so often. Their holdings in any company is unlikely to be sufficiently large to turn the market price against them at the unitholder's cost when they sell the stock.

As the size of the unit trusts grow, so very small companies can get crossed off the fund manager's shopping list. To avoid this situation, Allied

Hambro launched another Smaller Companies unit trust.

As Nicholas Roach, investment manager of the Hambro smaller companies trust explains, a holding of £200,000 in a company valued at £1m would have little effect on the overall performance of the original £25m Smaller Companies trust. It would also give it a 20 per cent holding in the company. Not only would the managers be reluctant to expose themselves to such a large relative holding, but the Department of Trade also forbids it.

So smaller companies are more likely to find their way into the Hambro Second Smaller Companies fund where their price movement would have a greater impact on the performance of the fund.

Basically the smaller the unit trust, the smaller the company in which they invest. New funds such as Chieftain and Intel look for a maximum market capitalization of £10m while National Westminster will mainly go for companies in the £5m-£10m range, depending on availability for its new fund.

Although smaller companies can be first in the firing line during economic hardship, managers of these funds are not looking for vulnerable recovery situations. A sound balance sheet, good quality products or services with the emphasis on efficiency are basic criteria for investment. These can often shrug off the grey clouds which shroud their larger counterparts.

You might expect these smaller company trusts investing in the mists of industry to put up a better performance than those investing in relatively larger companies, on the basis that they have more growth potential. But there is no evidence to confirm this conclusion, wisdom, and there are wide differences in the performance of funds over particular periods.

For example, Allied Hambro £25m Smaller Companies fund has generally given better results than its stable mate, but not always. M & G Smaller Companies, formerly the Special Trust, has seen a comparatively good performance over the years.

It mainly invests in companies with a market value between £3m and £10m. Last

September's report and accounts also shows small holdings in larger companies, such as Consolidated Gold Fields and Tricentrol, for liquidity purposes.

M & G also holds around 15 per cent of its money overseas, by investing in other in-house unit trusts, rather than in United Kingdom smaller companies. This offers a useful home for money when the managers take a negative view of the home market.

Arbuthnot Smaller Companies Trust managers also hold 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the funds invested overseas. With the lifting of exchange control restrictions last autumn, the managers looked overseas for particular areas such as energy, defence and high technology which are not available in the United Kingdom.

However, there are also trusts which invest exclusively in smaller companies overseas, such as the two funds run by Hendersons concentrating on the America and the Pacific Basin, and the Schlesinger Smaller Companies Trust which also concentrates on United States companies.

Managers of unit trusts are looking basically for sound investments in smaller companies to provide the unitholder with strong growth potential and "average" income.

If you are interested in income rather than capital growth Cabot Smaller Companies Dividend, the old Cabot unit trust which was revamped and renamed six months ago, yielding just under 10 per cent, or the Intel fund, are more appropriate.

With income the main aim the managers go for more volatile stocks so the portfolios are mainly made up of smaller companies in the manufacturing sector. Intel plans to bring the yield up to around 8 per cent when it has finished building up its portfolio.

In spite of the economic gloom at home, fund managers generally remain confident of the performance of smaller companies. Careful selection is the key to success and with some 2,000 stocks capitalized at £30m or under from which to choose this does not seem too daunting a task.

Sylvia Morris

## SMALLER COMPANIES FUNDS

Fund size	Min. in	Unit trust size of Co. in which fund invests	Yield	No. of hds	Performance to Feb 1			
					(net income re-invested)	1 yr*	2 yrs	3 yrs
£m	£m	£m	%	%	%	%	%	%
0.8	250	40	4.25	50	15.9	19.0		
1.5	500	25	4.49	40	8.9	20.5		
55.0	250	No rules	6.82	429	13.8	35.0	86.9	149.5
1.6	500	30	5.03	35	10.4	29.2	113.0	171.9
2.2	1000	20	9.98	30	New fund			
units								
0.4	250	10	4.29	22	New fund			
22.7	500	25	4.54	100	29.5	54.2	167.8	242.8
9.1	500	25	4.56	100	16.8	48.7	145.8	266.6
0.4	1000	10	6.50	30	New fund			
6.2	375	20	5.04	45	21.3	63.9	163.7	—
3.3	1000	30	6.66	75	8.7	—		
units								
0.5	250	No rules	5.0+	n.a.	New fund			
15.0	200	No rules	4.27	100	28.6	56.7	150.6	169.4
units								
1.2	500	25	5.24	45	New fund			
3.0	1000	15	4.51	60	24.5	41.3	105.2	160.5
units								

<sup>\*</sup>Source: Planned Savings.

<sup>t</sup>Estimated.

## Investor's week

**Market feeds on speculation**

Funny stuff, the paper they call shares. Some folk are beginning to believe that nothing, save possibly gold, is better than share paper. The cunning know better. They peddle bid gossip to the gullible and greedy; or announce that they are exploring for North Sea oil.

From 452.2 to 467.1 the FT index rose over the week; as investors hoped for the best.

On my left, yet another forecasting organization, Economic Models. This hazy gurus hemmed about a short sharp recession and a strong recovery in 1982.

For people who pay out on insurance policies and pension plans not now but much later this is good news. For them a short sharp recession sounds like a bracing cold bath—from which they will soon be leaping, swaddled in warm towels.

On my right Mr Wayne God-

ley, the Cambridge economist who writes for Vickers da Costa, the brokers, says "The really important question is, what happens through 1981, and indeed succeeding years if present (Government) policies alone are continued..."

"I think that . . . the economy will fall into a deeper and deeper depression. . . . And I cannot even establish any strong presumption that the rate of inflation will be much reduced..."

If he is right fund managers are getting it wrong but few people are listening to Mr Godley yet.

In the middle of the week all our fears of outside government borrowing and penal interest rates persisting were lifted as a stroke. Leaks from on high suggested that the Government will need to borrow only £500m or so this coming year even if the Chancellor does nothing except raise duties on drink, tobacco and petrol.

If so, recession will be nothing like as bad as earlier fears.

## MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises		
Year to now ago	Company	Change
83p	82c	Burman Oil
25p	182c	Johnson
124c	124c	Lasmo
117p	71p	Meyer
210p	98p	Vickers
107p	44p	Armitage
81p	55p	BOC Int
115p	60p	Campani
110p	50p	Clive Dis
405p	278p	Neftwest
Falls		
83p	80p	Burman Oil
124c	120p	Johnson
117p	115p	Lasmo
210p	181p	Meyer
107p	44p	Armitage
81p	55p	BOC Int
115p	60p	Campani
110p	50p	Clive Dis
405p	278p	Neftwest

from the Treasury, of extremely severe recession, led us to believe.

Moreover the week's financial news was less than disconcerting. Our latest industrial group, ICI, halved its profit from £139m to £55m last year. This was thanks not to chemicals but to North Sea and overseas oil. Profits would have been only £187m allowing for inflation. But few bothered about that with the dividend going up 24 per cent. Will ICI call for cash one day?

ICI overshadowed BOC International and its October-December profits fell and so did Johnson Matthey where nine months' profits soared from £14.4m to £20.2m thanks to the price of gold.

To be sure, strikes and imports nearly swept away the profits of Hoover but we already knew that and the directors maintained the dividend. Investment income allowed General Accident and Commercial Union useful dividend increases, CU rising a third.

As blue chips bobbed, money was made in the muck of the secondary market. A German bid for Viking Oil and gossip of a further huge North Sea oil find had small oil stocks surging, whether they had oil or not.

Berkeley Exploration came to market at 50p and buyers swelted to 120c. Mr Algy Cluff's Cluff Oil had an expensive cash call and Tricentrol, Siebens and Aran rose on nothing tangible at all.

Our went the word that someone was eyeing Burman Oil. Howard Thomas, Ferment, Gestern, Applied, Goss, Goss, Campani and Ruberoid, and for lucky shareholders came effortless capital gains.

Passing the parcel is fun if you are not left holding it.

Peter Wainwright

**HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH****Grouse**

Marriage may be an honourable institution, but the Inland Revenue works hard at promoting the virtues of living in sin.

Apart from the concession that a wife's earned income may be taxed separately, at the expense of the family losing the married man's personal allowance, the Inland Revenue positively encourages the more tax efficient of couples to consider the financial merits of separation.

First there is the question of a wife's unearned income.

Why she is not entitled to be separately taxed on this as well as on her earned income is one of those inconsistencies with which our law is littered.

But there is a broader area in which married couples are penalized by the tax system and that is in respect of house purchase—where married couples buying a home together are at a disadvantage to any other group of persons who may wish jointly to buy a house on a mortgage.

A married couple, whether or not they are taxed separately, are entitled to tax relief on their interest payment up to the permitted maximum of £25,000.

But two single persons buying the same house would each be entitled to tax relief on the loan up to £25,000, which represents a substantial saving particularly when the mortgage interest rate is 15 per cent.

In fact there is no limit to the number of people who can "have an interest" in a house and thereby individually qualify for tax relief on their interest payment up to the permitted maximum level.

Can you please settle a dispute as to who owns lost golf balls? Is it a case of "finders keepers" or should they legally be handed in to the club secretary? (NEC, Caterham)

Strictly the loser of a golf ball can claim it back from the finder, provided he can identify it. Identification is in practice almost impossible (having one's initials on a ball is usually regarded as eccentric).

So in the absence of certain identification the finder can keep it, provided he is lawfully

**A sensitive issue of trusteeship**

This specialist readers' service has been

compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving

on the course. A trespasser who comes onto the course (if he deviates from a public right of way, for example) may not pick up lost balls. If he keeps them his investments are in his name: she has

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Pre-Budget taxation

## How the taxman makes a gift still more valuable

How do you make a gift which costs you £70 but could be worth £100 to the person who receives it?

The answer is a deed of covenant.

In simple terms, a deed of covenant is a legal undertaking binding one person to make regular gifts to another. The person making the gift, the covenantor, deducts tax at the basic rate (at present 30 per cent) from the gift, and pays the net amount to the beneficiary or, in the case of children, the 'beneficiaries' trustees.

If the gross gift is £100, the covenantor deducts £30 and passes the remaining £70 over to the beneficiary. The deduction of £30 does not have to be paid over to the Inland Revenue because the covenantor is entitled to tax relief at the basic rate on such qualifying payments.

For the beneficiary, the gift takes on the nature of investment income on which he is fully taxable. However, if the beneficiary's total income, including the gift, is below the level of personal tax allowance (£1,150 for 1979-80), then he can reclaim from the Inland Revenue the basic rate tax which the covenantor has deducted from the gift.

So the beneficiary, who received £70 net from the covenantor can reclaim a further £30 from the Inland Revenue. He ends up with £100 to spend and the covenantor is out of pocket to the tune of only £70.

Why, you may be asking, have people not been doing this for years? Of course they have for charities, but only to a limited extent for children. Until the current tax year, the child tax allowance available to parents was reduced by £1 for every £1 that the child's income exceeded certain limits. However, as child allowances in most cases were abolished on April 6 last year, these limits no longer apply.

There is no tax advantage to be gained where a parent

for at least seven years. The deed must be irrevocable; although if the payments are stopped either by mutual agreement between the two parties or, for instance, because of the death of the covenantor, it should not affect the tax position of previous payments.

The covenantor can agree to pay weekly, monthly or annual amounts and the payments can be either for a fixed sum or made according to some agreed formula such as a fixed proportion of the covenantor's income.

The deed itself, must be dated, signed and the signature witnessed by a third party.

The document must also be sealed — normally done by sticking on a small disc of red paper — because without this seal the deed is not legally enforceable.

The deed is then handed over to the beneficiary.

In Scotland the additional words "adopted as witness" should be written above the covenantor's signature, if the deed is not written in his own handwriting.

The beneficiary should obtain Form R185(A2) from the covenantor and submit this to the Inland Revenue together with a claim form. Both these forms can be obtained from the Inspector of Taxes.

You may now be thinking — if I have a few quid to burn, how about a bit to reward friends or even grandparents who would enter into deeds of covenant in favour of your own children. Or you may be thinking of making a deed of covenant in favour of a friend's child in return for his making a deed of covenant in favour of your child. The difficulty is that such reciprocal arrangements are not permitted and in fact amount to tax evasion, a subject on which the Inland Revenue can become quite sensitive.

Danby Bloch and Raymund Godfrey

Consumer law

## Are bargain offers all that they should be?

The Government is trying to stamp out misleading bargain-offer claims. So far it has had a bad press for its efforts. Businessmen and trading standards officers alike complain that the new regulations are too complicated to be either understood or enforced.

The intention, though, of the Department of Trade's Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979 (as amended) is plain enough. It is an object worth seeking — namely the prohibition of all price claims which may mislead or confuse consumers about the value of goods or services.

Complex questions of interpretation may arise, and many of the new regulations have yet to be tested in the courts, but the more public understanding there is of what the law is trying to achieve, the easier the enforcement authorities' task should become.

Comparisons with manufacturers' recommended prices (MRPs), recommended retail prices (RRPs), or suggested retail prices (SRPs),

These are generally permitted even though they may be misleading. They are illegal only on beds and mattresses, domestic electrical appliances and their equivalents powered by other fuels, consumer electronic goods, carpets and furniture.

The Government was satisfied there was evidence of abuse on these items because MRPs no longer have any relation to prices in the shops. Yet MRPs on typewriters, for example, are ridiculously high — often double prices in the shops — and comparisons with MRPs are still legal.

The best advice is to ignore all MRP comparisons, and to compare prices between different shops yourself.

Worth and value claims, for example, "Worth £200, only £19.95"; "normally £499, only £349";

These are banned, even if what is said is true. Some traders have taken to very sophisticated value comparisons, apparently in the mistaken belief that these are within the law.

But the ban does extend to rises in price, a selling price for jewelry with an insurance valuation (even if the valuation is bona fide, insurance values may have no relevance to retail prices) or offering Official Certificates of Retail Replacement Value (which means at most that the price might be dearer in some shops) with the goods.

Another trader's statement which suggests that the retail price indicated is less than the goods are worth stands to be caught.

Price elsewhere claims, for example, "save £10 on shop prices", "50 per cent off high street prices".

These are banned, even where the claims are with another identified trader's price, and the advertiser can show that he had good reason to believe the price is quoted in that trader's current price in the ordinary course of business.

Book clubs are allowed to make comparisons with net book prices for normal pub-



lishers' editions, an effect of the survival of retail price maintenance in the book trade.

Imprecise price claims, for example, "save up to £10", "up to 50 per cent off" and "save at least £25 on all purchases".

Such claims are illegal, even if accurate as far as they go. All price comparisons must be with genuine prices which must be stated or calculable.

"Up to" claims are objected to because they give no indication as to which goods, or what proportion of the goods offer the maximum reduction, are still very widely used, though definitely illegal.

There are real doubts though about price indications which suggest that there has been a reduction without specifying its nature, for example, "reduced to £1" or "special price 50p".

Stated comparisons with recommended price" effectively claiming to recommend two prices at once. But it is legal. The Department of Trade does have an agreement with detergent manufacturers ensuring that a fixed proportion of their products are sold without flash markings.

Like all MRP comparisons flash offers are best treated with circumspection, since many mean nothing as the washing-up liquid flashed "75p off", on sale at 55p.

If you see any price comparison which seems calculated to mislead and which you think might be illegal, complain to the trading standards (sometimes called weights and measures or consumer protection) department of your local council.

Advertised claims which, though they may be legal, you suspect could not be substantiated should be reported to the Advertising Standards Authority, Brock House, Tipton Place, London WC1E 7HN, which will take any necessary steps to stop the claims being repeated.

The use of unjustifiable, though legal, price comparisons may also offend against the code of practice adopted by a trade association to which the company concerned belongs. They could be expelled if your complaint is upheld.

Robin Young

Comparisons with similar goods in different condition, quantity, or combinations, for example "Seconds 50p, Perfect £1", "10p each, three for 25p", "table £60, chairs £30 each; table plus four chairs only £150".

These are banned, even where the claims are with another identified trader's price, and the advertiser can show that he had good reason to believe the price is quoted in that trader's current price in the ordinary course of business.

Introductory offers, for example "new—10p off until September 1".

These are allowed, although

THE TIMES SATURDAY MARCH 1 1980

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

## Oils make the running alone

Oils provided the main feature in an otherwise dull market yesterday, as dealers squared their books ahead of the weekend.

Oils were largely neglected, as investors cautiously kept an eye on increasing interest rates abroad, while equities encountered a little profit taking following the previous two days' activity — which had seen some buyers return to the market.

So prices tended to look easier, where changed, with longs falling £1 to £2 and dealers reporting very little demand for the new cap, Treasury 14 per cent 1986, which fell £1 to £2 1/2. Shorts dropped a £1 to £1 1/2 on very little turnover.

Leading industrials recovered some ground after an easy start, but were mostly lower at the close. ICI lost 4p after following Thursday's announcement of record profits, but finished the day with a net gain of 2p to 39p. Fisons was left to its own devices and began to drift slowly as soon as trading resumed.

Jobbers reported very little selling and reckoned that the market was more interested in the forthcoming weekend than any possible trading. So, by mid-morning equities were having a rather neglected appearance about them.

Oils again were the centre of attraction as the interest generated at the start of the week continued to feed itself. Buyers moved in in force, but buyers moved in in force, but sellers reported little profit taking.

Reporters in the press that the world's leading oil suppliers were about to cut back production by another 25 per cent, because of a glut in oil production, added fuel to an already buoyant oil market. Prices eventually closed at the top

further rises in the United States prime rate and various interest rates in Europe keeping buyers at bay. Even the decision by the Bank of England to postpone next week's special deposits repayment until May 14 made little impact.

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Leading industrials recovered some ground after an easy start, but were mostly lower at the close. ICI lost 4p after following Thursday's announcement of record profits, but finished the day with a net gain of 2p to 39p. Fisons was left to its own devices and began to drift slowly as soon as trading resumed.

Jobbers reported very little selling and reckoned that the market was more interested in the forthcoming weekend than any possible trading. So, by mid-morning equities were having a rather neglected appearance about them.

Oils again were the centre of attraction as the interest generated at the start of the week continued to feed itself. Buyers moved in in force, but sellers reported little profit taking.

Reporters in the press that the world's leading oil suppliers were about to cut back production by another 25 per cent, because of a glut in oil production, added fuel to an already buoyant oil market. Prices eventually closed at the top

in the day. Others to improve included Tricentrol 4p to 33p. Bursnall 2p to 23p.

Profit taking clipped 2p from Berkley Exploration, the recent newcomer to the market, after touching 136p. Exploration prospects also boosted little-known Canada North West Oil 12p to 24p, after 25p, a new high.

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## John Brown wins control of US group

By Our Financial Staff  
Engineering giant John Brown announced yesterday it has won control of American plastic and textiles machinery group Leesona, for which it made a surprise £35m bid a month ago.

The group says 70 per cent of Leesona shareholders have tendered acceptance and Brown will now buy them at the \$40 a share offer price.

Shares of London & Provincial Poster were suspended late yesterday at 288p, after it announced it was in talks with Red International.

Speculative interest surrounded a whole string of second liners including Montreal's Standard, which bid 5p to 280p and Unilever dropped 4p to 440p.

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## Leiner criticisms rejected by WDA



Law Report February 29 1980

## Planning: existing use right can be relied on

Newbury District Council v

Secretary of State for the

Environment

Same v International Synthetic

Rubber Co Ltd

Before: Viscount Dilhorne, Lord

Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of

Tullyfulton, Lord Scarman and

Lord Lane

(Speeches delivered February 28)

A company which in 1962 applied

for planning permission to use

two hangars on a disused airfield

as "wholesale" storage units and

was granted permission on condi-

tion that at the end of the

specified period, December 1972,

the hangars should be removed,

but were not to be precluded from

later relying on the fact that when

it took the "over" there was an

"existing use" of the hangars

as repositories for civil defence

equipment for which planning

permission was not required.

The House of Lords allowed

consolidated appeals by the Sec-

retary of State for the Environ-

ment and International Synthetic

Rubber Co Ltd from the Court

of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls,

Lord Justice Lawton and Lord

Justice Browne) (The Times, July

14, 1978) [1978] 1 WLR 1241,

which had been upheld by the

Court of Appeal, although it reflected

ISR's alternative contention

that no planning permission had

been required in 1962 because of

the use since 1955 of the hangars

as "repositories" within Class X

of the Town and Country Planning

(Planning) Order 1948.

The Court of Appeal, allowing

the planning authority's appeal

held that the removal condition

to the permitted development

of the hangars, the temporary use of

the hangars, and the condition that

neither the use after 1955 for

storing civil defence equipment

nor their use since 1962 for storing

synthetic rubber was use as a

"repository" within Class X.

That ISR had required planning

permission for their intended use

in 1962.

In 1970 ISR refused a 30-

year extension of its permission

to Newbury District Council v

Secretary of State for the Environ-

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Philippa Toomey

## ON DESIGN

## Furniture from France

It was a romantic moment. There we were, rolling down the Seine on a summer evening. Just as we passed Notre Dame, one of my back teeth fell out. Things are not always what they seem: I was, in fact, at work. We—five Britons, three Danes, six Finns, three Norwegians and two Swedes—were there to tour furniture factories in that part of France known as La Vendée. In despair to find a corporate description for so varied a band, the French called us "la presse nordique".

Many of the French furniture companies remain quite small, beginning as a one man business, and expanding cautiously into factories and into the export trade, but remaining a craft industry. From a nest of luxe, calme et volupté at the Hotel Baltimore in Paris to Nantes on a bar's back at 8 am from Charles de Gaulle airport, starting out on the serious business. La Vendée is a region of France below Brittany and on the Atlantic coast, where echoes of the furious and hastily civil war which broke out shortly after the revolution can still be sensed.

Off in buses to the factories of Arthur Bonnet—a family business indeed, founded in 1927 as a workshop by Monsieur Arthur Bonnet and now run by his five sons. "Une place pour chaque Bonnet, chaque Bonnet a sa place", said M Guy, the managing director, with Messieurs Arthur, René, Joel and Yves in evidence, all bearing a strong family likeness.

The company ranks among the first five leading kitchen manufacturers in Europe, with a range of styles. At the extremely attractive kitchen centre in Nantes the press liked the clean, modern lines of styles like "Roussillon", shown here, from the Comera company, acquired by the Bonnet group only last year.

The French public prefers a heavier wood finish, as in "Rambouillet"—which requires a surprising amount of hand finishing by the craftsmen. The factory makes only to order: there is therefore no stock. Each order for a kitchen goes through the process individually, stacked in one large carton, so that nothing we were assured, would or could be lost, or stray, from the final delivery, and that this delivery date was 100 per cent guaranteed.

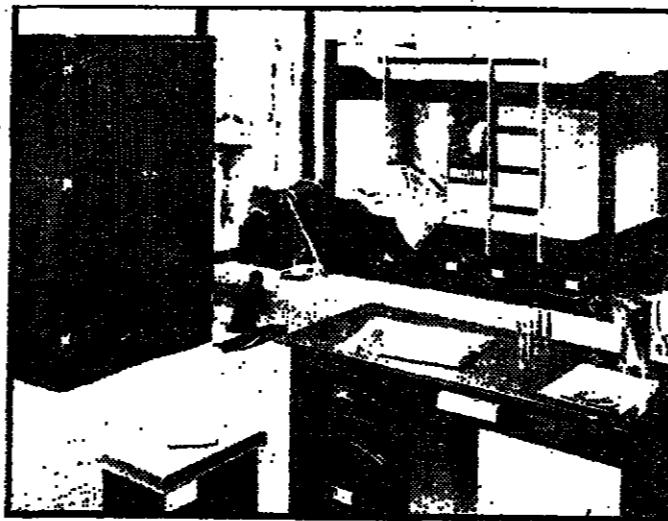
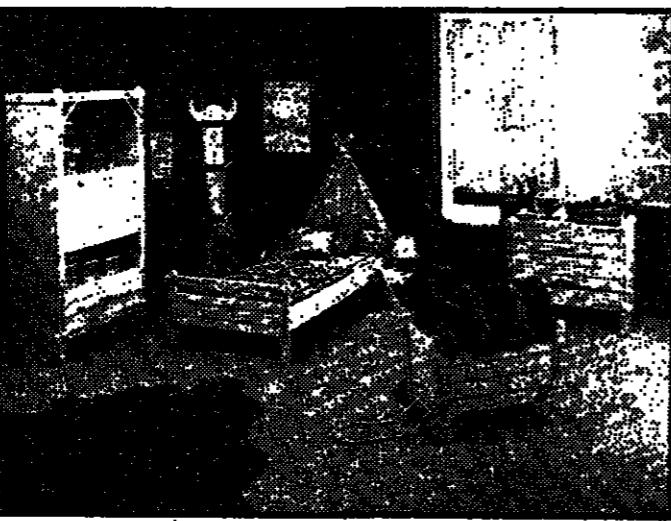
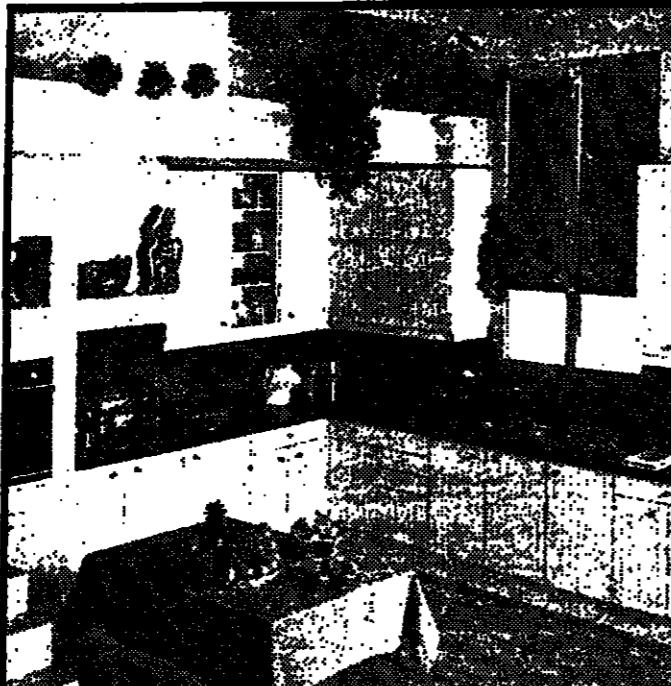
As these two points cause the majority of complaints in this country—waiting for weeks, sometimes months, only to find something missing, something wrong, left hand doors instead of right, no handles—we did hope that the Bonnets were on the right track. Certainly it all looked incredibly neat, and there is possibly a French proverb for a tidy mind and a tidy factory resulting in correctly completed orders. Everything, in short, "a sa place" as well as Bonnets. Moreover, all the paperwork has been computerized, and we were shown with justifiable pride the computer room, newly installed. We found this to be general, rather than specific.

After a while the bellow of the circular saws and the extremely strong smell of varnish and glue got too much for la presse nordique. First they fed us a delicious lunch. Then M Guy took pity on us and led us across the road from the factory to his own house, from which vantage he can keep a keen eye on the white lorries with red and blue bands coming and going, and offered us champagne.

Granted that we all need a lot more practice before we feel Europeans, the company of Scandinavians made one feel dreadfully ashamed of our English insularity. There they all were, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians, understanding each other by (possibly) osmosis, getting their technical information either from the French or from the English translation. Maria-Lena Markkula from Finland spoke all the Scandinavian languages, in addition to Finnish (which is like nothing else on earth), English and French, though she said her German was not quite so good. She picked them up, she said, from reading detective stories. No one expects the English to speak anything but English. It's mortifying, but true.

Someone with a passion for the dawn's early light had us all in coaches at 5.15 the following morning on the way to the Gautier enterprise, one of whose specialities is teenage furniture. This was something few of us had come across before: either you were small enough to have a cot or large enough to have a bed with nothing in between. Pauline Gautier, the moving spirit in this company, which he founded in 1960, started as a craftsman, following in his father's footsteps. He now employs 1,700 and whizzed us cheerfully round the factories (the noise and the smell of varnish is the same everywhere) and on to the recently eighteenth century château ferme the company has as a conference centre and show room, which can also be used for parties and receptions by members of the staff. Great thoughts and sales conferences also take place there, and as a final, very practical inducement to thought, there is no telephone.

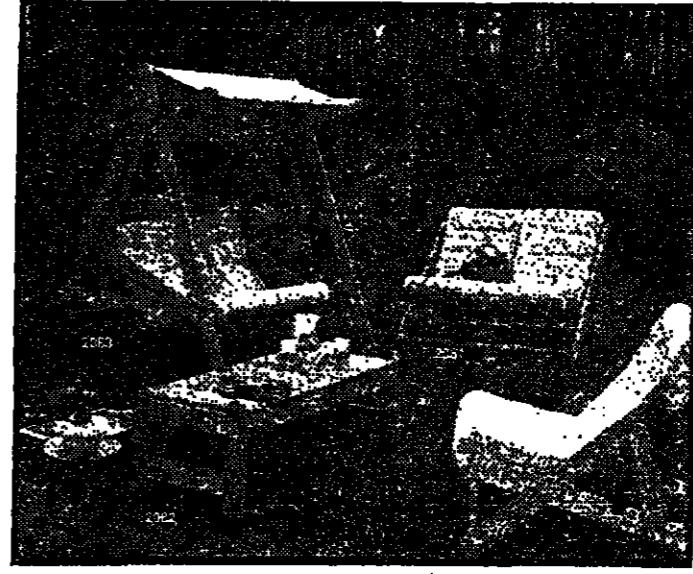
Lunch was delicious, after our tour of the delightful (and funny) teenage furniture, of which "Apache" is shown here. What happens to teenage furniture when you grow up? I thought the room pole might graduate from satchels and blazers to hats and hand-



Top left: Arthur Bonnet: Roussillon kitchen from the Comera range.  
Above left: Arthur Bonnet: Rambouillet kitchen.  
Above: Benoteau: "Barn" designs by Jean-Claude Maugirard, in solid chestnut.



Above: Benoteau: "Land" designs by Jean-Claude Maugirard, in solid pine.  
Left: Tro Pic: The Datchia collection of garden furniture.



me, but a high proportion of the party turned out to be female.

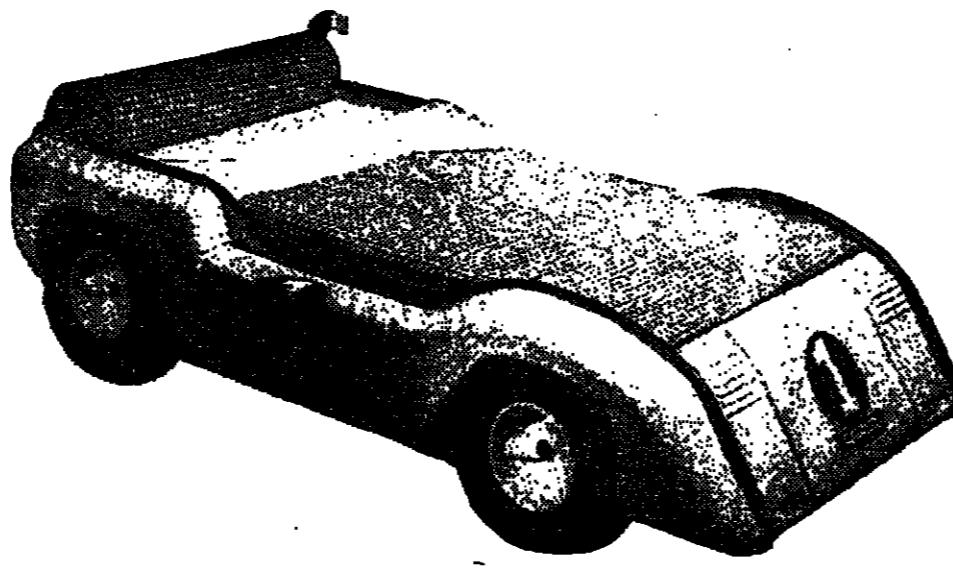
The ladies drank rather a lot of champagne with increasing gloom, as Olga Waterproof, Vanilla Banana, Trucula Bonbon, Miss Volupta (and others) wandered in and out of view, miming in an exhausted way the extremes of passion to canned music. Le Moulin Rouge the next night was a lot more fun, partly because M Gaurier was dragged up on the stage as part of a ventriloquist's act, and proved himself a jolly good sport.

A mild wonder overcame me (it must have been the champagne) how on earth do they think up all those variations of boas and hats and... nothing much to do between.

There is some very attractive French furniture being made at the moment, which compares well with the more flamboyant Italian styles. The Alain Delon range (shown here) is very much the gleaming cream lacquer, brass inlaid, film starry vein, and can be seen at Maples, together with furniture designed by Pierre Balmain, and I hope that there is more to come. There is at least one eager customer for a rubbish compactor; who knows? I might even get to like something huge and rustic.

Enquiries for Arthur Bonnet kitchens to Cuisines Bonnet, UK, 10-12 Grosvenor Road, Beckenham, Tel: 01-658 0271. Enquiries for Tro Pic Garden Furniture to Furnishing Exports, 31a Winchester Street, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Tel: 0256 54745.

Following my piece last week, I was delighted to hear that the beautiful turntable designed by David Gammie (to which our photograph did not do justice) is manufactured by J. A. Michell Engineering Ltd, who say they have made some 9,000 for the discriminating since 1973. They can be found at 2 Theobald Street, Borehamwood, Hertfordshire. Tel: 01-953 0771/2.



Slightly worn at the edges, but still game, we rose early the next day and went on to Benoteau, a leading manufacturer of furniture in solid wood. Joseph Benoteau started the company in 1937 with two workmen and one apprentice. Now they have two specialities, the rustic range, and a new series of modern styles, created in 1974 by the designer Jean-Claude Maugirard. It is hard to describe adequately what the French call rustic.

It is immensely popular—there are 2,500 outlets for the rustic furniture, as opposed to 150 for the modern, and 45 per

cent of that is exported. Rustic is huge, heavy, tremendously ornamented, varnished to within an inch of its life, with many more shelves, drawers, cupboards, pull out bars, display cabinets, trap doors and the like than one would have thought possible in one piece of furniture. The Scandinavians, as used to pure lines and excellent taste, turned pale. The modern furniture, some of which is shown here, was delightful, but also quite large and heavy, made in solid wood.

The French have a much higher percentage of second homes than we do (in spite of what the Welsh may say) something like 10 per cent to our 3 per cent. A couple of pieces of really huge furniture is all that is required. I admired the modern pieces very much, but feel that "rustic" is indigenous to France.

A hump back to Paris after another delicious lunch, and we purrished with, as the business French I so laboriously acquired used to say "les expressions de ses sentiments les plus distinguées", in particular in the direction of Pierre Bonnac, who spends his life conducting such parties around the world Hell's Angel.

The exhibition was for the trade only, and was crowded with people who were taking it very seriously, indeed. There were huge stands from our friends from the summer, Bonnet, Gautier and Benoteau—with an enormous kitchen and garden furniture section, acres of modern furniture, plus a roomful of antiques, of which I counted 10 cupboards, three drawers, two display shelves and a pull out bar. Some extremely sinister pedophile lamps in the shape of crash helmets loomed over a teenage bed on the Gautier stand—just the thing for your own little Hell's Angel.

Exhibitions are death to the feet (I didn't even get to the giant hall full of reproduction furniture) but our indefatigable friends took us out to dinner—as we left a bride and groom drove up in a full dress to the hotel, all by themselves, like a scene from a Bunuel film—but we were all set for the Crazy Horse Saloon. It's difficult to entertain 30 assorted foreigners, one of whom speaks only Japanese, apart from feeding them, which is enough for

## HOME &amp; GARDEN

## ADVERTISEMENT

## Tremendous upsurge in demand for cane furniture

Why is there such a huge demand for cane, rattan, bamboo and other allied furniture? Quite apart from the natural warmth and good looks of cane, if you search around it is not nearly as expensive as cane might think. There are, of course, a number of shops and stores catering for an upmarket cane furniture, the price of which is, for example, at least over £1,000 would frighten away most buyers whose thoughts could well be, 'but how much a price'.

Over the past year or two a number of smaller concerns up and down the country have started to stock cane furniture on display and one in particular who has been in business since 1978 is CHELSEA TRADING. Starting with one small store at the end of the New Kings Road - next to Putney Bridge Station, the company started on a policy of undercutting everyone in the cane furniture business with such success that they now have seven branches and are well known for the widest range of cane furniture in the United Kingdom at prices which really have to be seen to be believed.

How is this done? A small company with a limited capital and experience is easily able to dominate the market and in 18 months become the largest supplier in the U.K. of cane furniture. Well, the answer is one of simple economics. CHELSEA TRADING buy direct from factories throughout the world, import and export, as well as import and wholesale here in the U.K.

## TRADE PRICES OFFERED!

Delivery rates in 20 colours  
from white to black.

All at huge savings. Particular attention and guidance given to your requirements. Call or write or Howard 01-738 2005 or 01-226 7220, for details, or buy us. 10% discount on all orders. Free delivery on all orders over £30.00 per item. Bank Holiday.

Reputable and reliable supplier.

ASTON MATTHEWS LTD

As a result their net buying cost is around 40% below the price at which U.K. wholesalers normally offer imported furniture to the retail trade - and by working on a small margin the final result, as they have proved, that they can offer cane between 30% and 50% below the average price at which you can find similar products at other shops and stores.

CHELSEA TRADING's range covers more than 600 different items - every conceivable kind of chair, from a simple rocker to a 4-star, 7-star, a huge, comfortable, circular chair. The (Parasol) with foot stool complete at only £100. Dining chairs are available from only £19.75 and bamboo matchstick blinds at £1.00 per ft, which is a 6ft drop. A 6ft x 6ft blind costs a mere £6.00. Whereas the average price for similar, if not identical, items from other manufacturers is around double the price.

CHELSEA TRADING has it. A mirror, a flower pot cover, book cases, shelf units, dining room suites, garden furniture, even place mats, coasters, shopping bags, magazines, and a wide selection of other CHELSEA TRADING's products. The company is the only company that has tried to cover just about every conceivable piece of furniture and accessory for the home in cane, bamboo or rattan material. Not only do they do unusual items, but they also offer cane which is fast gaining popularity.

The company also offer a complete service for covering in a wide range of really attractive Thai

421 New King's Road, London S.W.3 (adjacent to Putney Bridge Station); 90 Old Brompton Road, London S.W.7; The Gallery, 220 King's Road, Chelsea, London S.W.2; 63-65 High Street, Croydon CR.2; 46-48 The Hornet, Chichester; 6 York Place, Brighton and 125 Queen's Road, Brighton.

CHELSEA TRADING's discount can stores can be seen at any of the following branches. Take a look in, you'll be pleasantly surprised.

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"**JESUS** said: It is written in the prophecies, And I must be fulfilled. Therefore he that hath heard, and hath believed in me, he that cometh unto me, — St John 3: 34.

## BIRTHS

DURHAM.—On January 28th Mr. & Mrs. Mervyn and Nichola Lowry, 14, of 1101 child, Nichola Naomi Mervyn Lowry, were married at St. Cuthbert's Church, Newcastle upon Tyne. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. & Mrs. C. Lowry, 62, of 1101, and the bride is a daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Mervyn Lowry, 62, of 1101.

CARLISLE.—On 28th February, at St. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, Mr. & Mrs. Alan and Barbara (Barbara) Smith, 26, and their son, David, an Indian Christian.

CHILTERN.—On 23rd February, at St. Anne's Church, Chiltern, Mr. & Mrs. Alan and Barbara (Barbara) Smith, 26, and their son, David, an Indian Christian.

CHILTHORPE.—On 23rd February, at St. Anne's Church, Chilthorpe, Mr. & Mrs. Alan and Barbara (Barbara) Smith, 26, and their son, David, an Indian Christian.

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HOPE.—On February 17th at Amersham Hospital, Elizabeth and Stephen—daughter Caroline and Richard—son Richard, Frances and Richard—a son, Justin, Frances and Richard—a son, Edward, a brother for Alice.

URCHAPT.—On 19th February, at St. George's, Wimborne, Dorset, Anne and Christopher—son, Christopher, a brother for Alice.

WIGGINS.—On February 20th, 1980, at the Royal Infirmary, Berlin, West Germany, Dr. Peter G. Wiggin, 30, and his wife, Gaby and Andrew—son, Andrew.

BOBBY.—Happy 80th birthday, Fonda! love.

## BIRTHDAYS

QUEEN ANN'S SCHOOL  
CAVERSHAM  
READING, BUCKS.

ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE  
FOUNDRY CAMPERS SCHOLARSHIP  
EXAMINATION, 1980

QUEEN ANN'S SCHOOL, Queen Anne's School and formerly The Bands School, Nairobi, Kenya.

Stella Geraspaki, Malma'sa, Cleopatra Macnamara, Richard Macnamara, Michael Brown, Muriel Schreiber, Simeone Stiglitz, Hilda Our Lady's School, Nairobi, Kenya.

TWO FURTHER MUSIC EXAMINATIONS, 1980

QUEEN ANN'S SCHOOL, Queen Anne's School, Nairobi, Kenya.

ANIMALS NEED YOUR  
HELP

the sick and ill-treated, the lost and abandoned, the weak and defenceless.

THE WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER,  
QUEEN ANN'S SCHOOL, Nairobi, Kenya.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE  
THREE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ONE FOR EACH OF THE  
FOURTEEN CANDIDATES

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